"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,700—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field..	26th Aug.
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon ...	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer...	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5?87	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILLA	5028	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5073	C. F. Preston ...	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmor ...	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	t. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov., 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	12th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 Aug., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

...and book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHAMPAGNES !
CHAMPAGNES ! !
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts	40	45
Qts	76	85

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 4, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

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ELECTROPLATE,
CHINA WARE,
GLASS WARE,
GAMES,
STATIONERY,
DRESSING BAGS,
CUTLERY,
FANCY GOODS.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WHILST thanking my NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS and the public at large, for the patronage they have uniformly accorded me, I hereby BEG TO ANNOUNCE that

MESSRS. CHUBB & SONS,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED MANUFACTURERS OF
SAFES, LOCKS, BOXES, &c.,
Have APPOINTED ME their SOLE AGENT in Bombay.

Person or persons desirous of buying Articles of CHUBB'S GENUINE MANUFACTURE are requested to send their communications to the old Address of EDULJEE PESTONJEE under whose name the business will continue.

Orders promptly executed and articles not in Stock will be wired for at shortest notice.

I beg to Caution my customers against purchasing Chubb's goods from elsewhere for which I will not hold myself responsible and will be glad to REWARD any person who will furnish me with any clue to any imitation of Messrs. Chubb and Sons' Articles, so that legal proceedings may be adopted against such imitations.

Arrangements are made to repair all Articles bought from me.
Customers are requested to insist on cash receipts.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE,
Successor to late Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

HOSPITALS.
DISPENSARIES.
JAILS.
RAILWAYS.
AND ALL LARGE BUYERS OF
DRUGS AND MEDICAL REQUISITES,

Are invited to ask for KEMP & Co.'s List and Terms before placing their Orders elsewhere.

SPECIAL TERMS. PROMPT DESPATCH.
All Products of Standard Excellence.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
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**Complete list of Veterinary Works including all books by Captain Hayes, Gratis on application.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

WANTED.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, Salary (Rs. 250) and TWO OVERSEERS (Rs. 125 each). Experienced men would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to
THE PRIME MINISTER,
Indore state. C.I.
Dated 18th August. 1899.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 3 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I ———
hereby tender for Rupees ———
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ———
Annas ——— for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ———
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September, 1899.

I require the amount in ———
Debentures of Rupees ——— each.
(Signature) ———
(Address) ———

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

CONDENSED MILK.

PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is eminently when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, 251, V. C. Works, Benaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, in or near Fort, by a European.—Address, stating terms, "G," care of this office.

ARRIVED.—Newest Styles TWEED HATS and CAPS, Straw Hats, (Ladies and Gents), Soft Felt Hats in Black Brown and Grey, Round or Square hard Crown Felts, Umbrellas from Rs. 10-4 each. New Walking Sticks, Swagger Wanghni Canes, in the new Burnt Brown or Green.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Established 1887.

TYPEWRITER IMPORTERS, Leading Machines in Stock. Send for our Catalogue. The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Horsby Road.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side, Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED COMPOSITOR for the Temporary Establishment of the Public Works Department Secretariat Press, having a fair knowledge of English sort of examining proofs. Salary Rs. 40. Apply, with testimonial, to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersee Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZAL BHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veeregopaul Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PIPINELIS
PURE UNADULTERATED.
GREEK BRANDY.
Per case of 12 Bottles. Rs. **27** nett.
Special Rate to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and Wholesale Buyers.
A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR
N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE
A FEW FIRST CLASS Compositors, Pressmen, and Binders, Salary according to qualifications. Apply with COPIES of testimonials stating present pay and pay expected. Compositors knowing Hindustani, Telugu or Marathi in addition to English will have preference.
A. VENOOGOPAL PILLAI & SONS,
Printers and Publishers,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

FOR SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
ESTATE OF THE LATE Mrs. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above ESTATE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable Jewellery belonging to the above Estate, consisting of valuable pearl necklaces, diamond earrings, diamond daisy brooch, diamond bracelets and brooches, one magnificent diamond emerald and ruby locket, diamond pearl, ruby, emerald and turquoise rings, gold bracelets and bangles, and a lot of silver ware.
THE JEWELLERY IS NOW ON VIEW.

FOR SALE AT WELLINGTON.
A COMPLETE set of MILLING MACHINERY including 2 pair of French Burr Stones, Bolter, etc., etc., Kneading Machine, now worked by water power.
2. An Overshot Water Wheel diameter 20 feet, about 7 horse power.
3. Spare component parts of Milling Machinery, shafting, tools, etc., etc.
The whole of the above can be seen on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Southern District, Wellington, from whom particulars can be obtained.
N. SWANSTON, MAJOR,
Chief Comt. Officer, Southern District.
Wellington, 11th August, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
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(OVER Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Chinese and Japan.
C. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
COUPONS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe by the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,025
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY G.LLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.
Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.
BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property on the Girgaum Back Road advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., will not take place as advertised.

Our usual Weekly Sale will be held TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd, inst., instead of TO-DAY, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
The property of the late Mr. Ganpat Babuljee—
A American 2/8 tops church organ, pier glasses, chandeliers, large size book presses, mantle carpet, bedstead, cupboard, almyra, office table, chairs, sofas, iron chest, etc.
A good collection of books on history, poetry, fiction and general literature, Chambers's cyclopædia of English literature, Emerson's dictionary of science in 2 volumes, letters and despaiches of Napoleon I., in 3 volumes, Mill's British India, Webster's dictionary in 2 volumes, the Waverly novels, Boswell's life of Jonnson, Byron's poetical works, dictionaries, Latin and English law books, &c. &c.
10 cinematograph films to fit any machine, quite new, good chance.
1 stereoscope with beautiful scenes.
1 saloon rifle and 1 gem air-gun.
1 Ajax 7 string concert banjo in case.
1 tambourine and 1 concert flute by Rose and Co.
2 cases, 2 dozen bottles, dry gin.
By order of the manufacturers—
45 dozens Perry and Co.'s brilliant red writing ink in 12, 6 and 3 oz. bottles.
45 dozens Perry and Co.'s blue-black copying ink in 14, 5 and 2 1-2 oz. bottles.
By order of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Vallubdas Jairam—
8 bales grey domestic.
On account and at the risk of Bhat Visesar Ambaram—
9 bales grey doopetas.
10 bales grey chudders.
AT 2 P. M.
A number of pneumatic bicycles of different makes.
Second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 service-ible office shigram
1 strong-built double-seate landeau.
1 second-hand landeau.
1 black and tan large size terrier pup, 7 months old.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED WOOL.
On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1st Pinjrapole Lane, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.
A quantity of wool in full pressed bales as well as loose damaged by fire and water, in lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Road, Chowpaty, in the bungalow of Mr. Mahomedally Rogay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, plateglass, glass and crockery ware, mahogany cottage piano by Wendt, rich large size Persian and Indian carpets, suitable for halls, American fireproof safe, cooking stove, large garden roller, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NAVAB MORSHNOO MULK BAHADUR SYED MEHDI ALIKHAN.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON BREACH CANDY OR GIRGAUM ROAD.
On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Nawazai, widow and executrix of the estate of the late Dossabhoy Eduljee Guziar, the following valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece of pension and tax land, admeasuring 3105 sq. yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector for Pension and Tax tenure, under old No. 16, new No. 319, old Survey No. 402 and new Survey No. 254, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, bearing Street Nos. 419, 421 (1) and Ward Nos. 4334-5 situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, and bounded on the east by the house of Ragoonath Abajee, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the north by the house of Atmaram Babaji, and on the south by the house of Laxmibai, wife of Gumpatrao Rowjee, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants or the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st August, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF 22 SHE-BUFFALOES AT GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.
By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Sorabjee Cowasjee Poorti, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., at the stable in Gilder Street, near the Tardeo Tramway Terminus—
22 She-Buffaloes.
MEHRJEE, JOHNS

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the Tenders for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN of 1899, is 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1899.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE and INTEREST of Mr. GOCULDAS NARRONJI as a Partner in the firm of Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA AND COMPANY has CEASED on Assad Vad 30th, Samvat 1955, (the 6th day of August, 1899), and that Messrs. LUKHMIDAS VALJI, BHUGWANDAS VALJI and LILLADHUR VALLUBHDAS have been ADMITTED as PARTNERS in the said firm, and that the Partners now constituting the said firm are Mr. GORDHUNDAS SOONDERDAS and the said Messrs. LUKHMIDAS VALJI, BHUGWANDAS VALJI and LILLADHUR VALLUBHDAS.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1899.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA in the Firm of "FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and COMPANY" in relation to its business at "HONG-KONG" ceased and terminated on the 14th November, 1898, and an advertisement to that effect was published in the Hongkong Newspapers only, and not in the Bombay papers as is implied in the advertisement in yesterday's papers over the signature of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and COMPANY. As to the Bombay firm of Framjee Hormusjee and Company, the same was dissolved by mutual consent as has been already notified. As to the advertisement in yesterday's papers that the firm of "Framjee Hormusjee and Company will be carried on by the other partner (Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta) as heretofore, the said advertisement has been inserted without the consent of MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1899.

HORMUSJEE MUNCHERSHAW MEHTA,
Attorney for
MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter 11, has been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without any allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTICATIGN.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888, to open a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 25,00,000 (twenty-five lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (25) twenty-five years from the 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 25,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1899.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1899-1900."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheque, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on Tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeite

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A Tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments, as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 22nd September, 1899

Instalment II. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 6th October, 1899.

Instalment III. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. * payable on 27th October, 1899.

N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st October, 1899.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P. M., on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1899, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 11th August, 1899.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBETURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs.
of the Municipal for (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1899-1900 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. , as earnest deposit.

Dated (Signed).....

*Including earnest deposit, if in currency-notes or cheque.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

VINCENT & Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m.
High water, 11-14m., 11-54a. Low water, 4-34m. 5-12a.
Banks closed for Narral Purnima holiday.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 6-45 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, The Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Ebrahim Moosaji, a Mahomedan lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents at Bhindy Bazaar Road, was on Friday last, bitten by a dog on the right hand, while playing with it. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the bite was cauterized and he was allowed to go home.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Bhicoo Ittoba, a Hindu, who resides on the ground floor of a house at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, his brother-in-law, who was sleeping in the same room, noticed a man leaving the room through a window and raised an alarm. Complainant awoke and on examining the room, discovered a box, containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 100, had been stolen.

A BOY SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—On Friday night, one Shaik Mahomed Shaik Buddan, a Mahomedan boy, aged four years, residing with his uncle at Hoozria Street, was going along Telly Moholla, when at the junction of the latter street and Grant Road, he accidentally knocked up against a coffee hawker. The can of boiling coffee, carried by the hawker in his hand, was upset and the contents falling on the boy, seriously scalded him about the sides, chest, stomach and arms. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

A RECALCITRANT ARAB.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, In-pector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, produced Government order regarding Ibrahim Arab, a native of Jeddah, who had returned to India against the orders of the authorities. The accused was deported by the Bengal Government on the 11th September 1894 and was arrested by the Police about three weeks ago. The Government have directed the accused to be delivered over to the Superintendent of Thana Jail, where he will be detained until further orders.

POLICE COURT WORK.—Mr. S. B. Spencer, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who is the only magistrate at present presiding in the Mazagon Police Court, since the retirement of Mr. W. R. Hamilton from the bench, had his off-day on Saturday, and consequently Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had to take up the work of that court as well as his own. The court-room at the Esplanade Police Court was filled to overcrowding with police officers and sepoys and parties connected with the cases. About a hundred cases and one hundred fifty accused persons were brought up before the magistrate for their trial, not taking into account witnesses and other persons concerned,

SCALDED TO DEATH AT A MILL.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday at the Western India Spinning and Weaving Mills at Kala Chowkey Road, on the body of Luximon Gunnoo, aged fifty years, a *mochee* employed in that Mill. About half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning Luximon went to the hot water gutter to bathe, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell into the gutter. The accident was noticed by some of the mill hands in the Mill, but before any assistance could reach him, the man died. He was much scalded and his skin was peeling off. There was a galvanized iron netting over the window leading to the gutter to prevent persons from going through the window. It appeared that the deceased who was in the habit of bathing in the water, had passed through the window by removing the wire netting on one side. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

NEIGHBOURS' AMENITIES.—Before Mr. S.B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Laloo Hurree, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Mayers, with causing hurt to his neighbour Kalroo Dhurma. Mr. Ashburry, pleader, defended the accused. Both the complainant and accused reside at Worlee. On Friday evening accused went up to complainant and asked whether he had stolen his pots. Complainant denied all knowledge of the property, when accused belaboured him with kicks and blows and threw him down violently on the ground, fracturing one of his ribs. Complainant raised an alarm, when the assailant decamped. The police were informed and they arrested accused on the same night. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—On Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, an inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Gopia Balla, a Hindu lad, aged 10 years. Deceased resided with his mother on the first storey of a chawl at Gilder Street. About ten or twelve days ago the mother went to her work in a mill, leaving her son at home. About 3 p. m. that day the boy was playing on the verandah of the chawl at the head of the staircase. Suddenly his foot slipped and he rolled down the staircase. He complained of much pain in his left arm, but the mother did not take him to a hospital nor had him treated by a medical practitioner. A week after the injured arm became discoloured, when the mother took the lad to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the Hospital, it was found that the boy had sustained a compound fracture of both the bones of the left forearm and that gangrene had set in. The arm was amputated and on the 10th instant symptoms of tetanus developed. The spasms increased in severity, his condition rapidly grew worse and he died at noon on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, consequent on the injury sustained accidentally.

SUICIDE OF A WEAK-MINDED WIFE.—On Friday afternoon one Mehtabee, aged twenty-two years, wife of a Mahomedan weaver, residing at 7th Lane, Kamatipoora, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Babula Tank. Her body was recovered on the following morning, when Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry. It appears from the evidence adduced before the coroner, that about two years and-a-half ago Mehtabee was confined of a child. After her confinement she had fever, which remained on her for about two months. When she got over the fever, she became weak in her mind and childish and very often used to stay away from home. About noon on Friday her husband went to the Musjid to pray, leaving his wife at home. When he returned at 2 p.m. he found her missing. He searched for her that afternoon and throughout the night, but failed to find her and next morning gave information to the police at the Byculla Police station. About 9 a.m. Babaji Jannoo, a Municipal labourer in charge of the Babulla Tank, noticed a body floating on the surface of the water. Babaji informed the police, who had the body removed from the water. The body was then identified to be that of the above named deceased. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A NEGLECTED WOUND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mahadoo Bapoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Morland Road. The deceased was a syce, but had been out of employ since some time. About three weeks ago in the morning Mahadoo went to Malabar Hill in search of employment and as he was returning home by Gamdavi Road, a victoria drove past him, grazing his left foot, but sustained a wound on the great toe of that foot, but he did not appear to have cared for the injury and walked home. Deceased took no pains to apply any remedy to the wound, which apparently healed up. A few days afterwards the injured foot and leg became swollen, when Mahadoo applied some household remedies and the swelling went down. He, however, complained of much pain in the toe which became sore and eventually dropped off. Deceased was then taken by his brother to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that gangrene of the foot had set in and the amputation of that limb was necessary. The operation was performed on the 12th instant and the patient progressed favourably until the 15th idem, when symptoms of tetanus manifested themselves. Deceased gradually grew worse and died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.—In the year 1890, writes our correspondent, one Babaji Dewji, the ring leader of a gang of dacoits, who, richly dressed as a Chief and riding a fiery horse carried on depradations in villages both in Portuguese and British territories and had become a terror to the villagers, was arrested with his wife and cousin through the exertions of the Damaun police and Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, the then Police Inspector at Vapi and tried by Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant District Judge of Damaun and as was then reported in these columns, Babaji and his cousin were sentenced to transportation and his wife to short imprisonment, but before the sentence was confirmed by the High Court of Goa Babaji and his cousin died in jail of Damaun while the female prisoner was released after the term of her imprisonment was over. One of the dacoits belonging to Babaji's gang named Ragha Vajur against whom a warrant was issued at Damaun but was not caught, was however, arrested in the British territory and tried and sentenced to imprisonment by a British Court and on the expiration of his sentence a few days ago he went to his residence at Dadrea in Nagar Haveli district where he was arrested on the warrant already pending against him and placed before the Assistant District Judge of Damaun, Mr. Francis Moniz for trial. The learned judge after taking *inter alia* the evidence of Mr. Luchmon Sing now the Fouzdar of Olpad, but in 1896 of Vapi as to the identity of Ragha Vajur and the offences in which he was implicated, convicted him and sentenced him on Thursday last to transportation for ten years.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KNOCKING OUT A TOOTH.

IMPERATRIX VS. PHIROZSHA COWASJEE MEHTA.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W.R. Hamilton, late Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 10th June last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and fined him Rs. 15, or in default to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Dadysett appeared for the accused.

The accused is an inspector of the Bombay Tramway Company, and the complainant Nasarwanji Bhikaji a conductor in the same employ. According to the accused's statement before the magistrate, he saw two or three persons had got down from his car without tickets, and he called the complainant's attention to the fact and told him to give them tickets. He came up, and while giving them, he abused the accused. The latter warned him, whereupon the complainant gave him a slap and took his tin-box to strike the accused with. Accused pushed back the box, and it struck his mouth and cut it. The complainant's tooth did not fall out. It was a tooth which had been bound with wire for a long time. The magistrate, in his finding, said the complainant commenced the fight, but that did not justify accused giving him a blow on his mouth and knocking out a tooth. It might have been loose, but it was knocked out, and the accused was fined as mentioned above.

The accused, in his petition, complained that the magistrate had not recorded the evidence or given reasons for the conviction.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: We cannot interfere. The magistrate was not bound to record any evidence or his reasons for the conviction. In the present case, however, he has given reasons, namely, that though the complainant commenced the fight, that did not justify accused giving him a blow on his mouth and knocking out a tooth. This clearly means that, in the opinion of the magistrate, upon the evidence adduced before him, the accused exceeded his right of private defence, and we cannot say that this opinion was wrong in law. The magistrate has explained that the conviction was under section 335, and not under section 325. So the sentence of fine only is a legal one. We must dismiss the application.

KILLING A WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. GIDDA BIN KARIYA BADAGI.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in June last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for ten years.

In this case the accused was charged with having caused the death of his wife Iri and of her paramour Giriya bin Virbhadra by striking them with a stick on the night of the 20th March 1899. The Sessions Judge said murder was not charged, as there appeared good reason to believe that the accused caught his wife in her misconduct or on the point of flight with Giriya; and that he thus received provocation grave and sudden enough to deprive him of the power of self-control. Accused, when called upon to plead, admitted that he had killed them both by stricking at them with a stick which he happened to have in his hand as he entered the house, but stated that he was drunk at the time and that he had no intention of causing their deaths. His plea was accordingly recorded as not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death in the case of Iri was rupture of the liver and spleen. Great violence, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, must have been used by the accused, and it was impossible to doubt that he attacked his wife and her paramour with the intention of killing them both. In his statement before the committing magistrate, accused stated that Gidde Rama and Bela came to his house, that they killed Giriya while he himself killed Iri. They were arrested by the police and sent up for trial, but were discharged by the magistrate. There could be no doubt, said the Sessions Judge that they afterwards helped the accused to carry the bodies to a hill about half a mile away and to suspend them by ropes from a tree, where they were found next morning. After disposing of the bodies in this way, the accused before daybreak pretended to search the village for his wife. The assessors and the magistrate accepted the accused's statement that he was an eye-witness of his wife's misconduct. Mr. Hervey was inclined to doubt the statement. There was the extraordinary fact that all the clothes found on Giriya's body except the "lungotee" were female clothes belonging to Iri. Her ornaments were round his neck and his hair was braided like a woman's, and ornamented with flowers. The reasonable explanation of this circumstance, Mr. Hervey thought, was that Giriya had disguised himself in this way in order to pass as a woman while eloping with Iri. Considering all the circumstances, the Sessions Judge thought it right to accept the charge framed by the magistrate, and not to add a charge of murder. At the same time he said this was not a case in which he could pass any but a severe sentence.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said: In his appeal petition to this Court the accused says "I told my wife several times not to misconduct herself. One day I returned from the market at 10 p.m. When I reached home I pushed the door and looked inside. I then saw my wife and one Giriya misconducting themselves. I was enraged and killed them. I felt giddy, and coming out of the house slept in the front yard. During the night somebody came, carried away the two dead bodies, and suspended them from a tree." If this is true the accused desires but a very slight punishment indeed. The Sessions Judge does not believe it. He thinks that Iri and her paramour Giriya were met and attacked by the accused as they were leaving the house together. In that case the sentence passed would seem severe. In our opinion, however, the Sessions Judge has taken a too lenient view of the case. We think that the accused laid a trap for his wife and Giriya, and with the aid of his two friends Giddi and Bela deliberately killed them, and hanged their bodies on the tree. We, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

CHARGE AGAINST A NATIVE OF INDIA.

WALLABHDAS SHAOJI DOSHI, twenty-two, a native of India, described as a student, was indicted at the Clerkenwell Sessions on Aug. 1, for having obtained a pair of gloves and other articles and 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in money by false pretences. Mr. Sands was for the prosecution; Mr. Travers Humphreys for the defence. The prisoner, it appeared, had been an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was now a student at Lincoln's Inn. On the afternoon of June 19 he went into a shop kept by Messrs. Morgan and Ball, hosiers, in the Stand, and bought a pair of gloves, a tie, and some other things. He tendered in payment a cheque for 5*l.*, purporting to be drawn in his favour by one H. H. Ali on Thomas Cook and Son, of Ludgate Circus. A clerk was sent to make inquiries at Cook's but it was after banking hours and he got no information. The cheque was accordingly accepted, and the prisoner was allowed to take away the things he had bought and 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* change. When the cheque was presented it was returned marked "No account," and a warrant was issued, on which the prisoner was arrested on July 11. When his lodgings were searched a gold watch and sleeve-links were found there which he said were the proceeds of a false cheque he had passed at Cambridge. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty." It was stated that arrangements had been made to send him back to India when his sentence had expired, and he was ordered to be imprisoned for two months in the second division.

The total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 5th August was 287, against 255 and 289 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 63. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 37 and 43 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were 36 deaths from plague, against 12 and four in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 29 respectively, against 74 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·3 per mille per annum, against 26·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE PLAGUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

AN Order has been issued to the effect that the quarterly estimates of plague expenditure which have hitherto been submitted by Collectors, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Sanitary Commissioner to the Financial Department through the Local and Municipal Department, shall in future be forwarded *direct* to the Financial Department. These estimates are to reach that Department not later than the fifth day of the first month of each quarter. The Accountant-General also has been requested to discontinue the statements of plague expenditure at present submitted by him to Government. In future he is to supply monthly statements of audited charges, direct and indirect, under Provincial, Local, Municipal and Port and Marine Funds, with summaries under each head showing totals to date and the latest grants for each districts.

DELAYS AT PLAGUE INSPECTION STATIONS.

The Madras Government has issued the following memorandum:—"Complaints regarding excessive delays to trains at plague inspection stations have been received from time to time from the Madras and other Railways. The Agents and Manager, Madras Railway, has recently represented that a grave risk is being imposed on the management of the Railway by trains starting from stations very late, in some cases hours beyond the ordinary starting time. There is reason to believe that there is much want of system in the examination of passengers, and this would naturally result in delays to trains. Collectors of Districts, in which there are inspection stations, are requested to report what arrangements can be made to secure greater promptitude in the examination of passengers whereby delay to trains might be reduced to a minimum and to report in detail and clearly the method of inspection followed. Possibly, the establishment employe for examining passengers do not sufficiently realised the great importance of expedition in the matter, and the great danger involved in delaying the trains over and above the time allowed by the time-table."

With reference to this notification we have made careful enquiries and the facts we have gathered show that it would be difficult to overestimate the danger, inconvenience and financial loss that are brought about by the plague examinations. For example on the Madras Railway, which has only a single line of rails, there are five examination stations—three on the South West line and two on the North West. Trains have, of course, to wait until the plague officials have made their round, with the result that there is considerable delay at each station. The line being single trains must pass each other at certain points and there is every probability that, even if the utmost care is taken, there will be a misunderstanding on account of the delay and a serious accident. To the European traveller the inconvenience is bad enough, but to the wretched native third class passenger it is far worse. He is turned out of his carriage at all hours of the night imprisoned in a roped off enclosure in all weathers; subjected to treatment by the plague officials that nobody but an Indian would submit to for an instant; often blackmailed without hope of remedy and finally driven back to his carriage. That this should materially reduce the number of third class passangers by rail is not to be wondered at, but it is still somewhat startling to find that, since the opening of the plague examination stations, the Madras Railway Company alone have lost no fewer than from 25,000 to 30,000 passengers a week and during the height of the epidemic in Bombay and elsewhere from 40,000 to 50,000 a week. This falling off naturally decreased the revenue of the Company and for the last few months the monthly takings have been fully a lakh behind their average. The Government was approached on the subject and their attention drawn to the fact that in no other Presidency were the rules so strict. In reply the Government advised that the danger of collision might be averted by rearranging the time table so as to give ample time for plague examination at the various stations. Should this course be adopted it will mean a serious delay in the Mail Service between Madras and Mettapollium and Bombay which is at present bad enough, but if the Government will not reduce the apparently unnecessarily large number of examination stations, it seems the only course open to the Company.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	1	20
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	1	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	10
Total	9	7	88
Same date, last year, 1898.	25	21	87

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	0	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	15	5	93
Total plague deaths to date	47,311	41,413	
Same date last year	23	23	123

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 0

THE PLAGUE.

Alexandria, Aug. 2 (*Times*).—Six cases of plague have occurred during the week, making a total of 50 since May 4. Of these 37 have been fatal, 39 have been cured, and 4 still remain in hospital. Twenty doctors, each with a staff of assistants, are constantly working at cleansing the dirtier quarters of the city, with the result that, while the mortality during July in the five preceding years averaged 939, it amounted to only 836 last month. These figures are regarded as showing conclusively that few, if any cases of plague elude of the vigilance the sanitary authorities.

Teheran, Aug. 3 (*Times*).—The mullahs and the people of Bushire telegraphed to the Shah on July 25, demanding the abandonment of the plague measures. No answer has been received as yet, and in consequence of the delay there is much dissatisfaction and disturbances have broken out. The mullahs have lost control over the people, who are rioting. The Governor of Bushire is unable to prevent the disturbances, and the Persian telegraph office has been wrecked. There is a very bad feeling against Europeans, and the British Consul has advised the English to avoid the town for the present. Business is at a standstill. There are two English gunboats there.

STRANGE HISTORY OF A. P. & O. LINER.

MESSRS. C. W. KELLOCK AND CO., will offer for sale by auction, on the 3rd August, the P. and O. Company's iron steamer Verona, 3,246 tons gross, 1,950 tons net, built at Greenock in 1879 and now lying at Southampton. This recalls the history of another old P. and O. liner, the Ravenna, which was sold by Messrs. Kellock in Liverpool last year at the commencement of the Spanish-American trouble. The buyer was "an Englishman domiciled in Belgium," and he purchased the vessel to make of her "an ocean yacht." As soon as the new owner got possession the vessel was taken to Antwerp, and, rapidly loading a quantity of war material, cleared for some remote port. Suddenly the "Ravenna" appeared in New York harbour, and then, the story goes, her captain gave general leave to the officers and crew to go ashore, eventually following his crew. Then it chanced that a United States man-of-war happened to be on the scene and finding a "derelict" took it to the dockyard and seized the handy war materials. The Ravenna, now the United States Government ship Scipio, is again for sale.—*Liverpool Mercury*, July 27th.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Sutlej, Captain G. H. Waston, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with the English mail, reports having experienced strong to moderate monsoon during the voyage. The s. s. Mogul, Captain D. S. Bailey, arrived in harbour on Friday from Moji, reports having met with strong monsoon to gales and from thence light winds and fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Hyculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	24 19	30 45	35 57	31 14
Saturday, Aug 19th	00 00	00 02	00 01	00 00
Sunday, Aug. 20th	00 00	00 03	00 03	00 00
Total	24 19	30 50	35 60	31 14
Total fall to Aug. 20th, 1899	55 44	54 21	54 23	51 24
Total fall to Aug. 20th, 1897	60 78	58 58	55 12	57 08

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	88	7
18th August, 1899	00	55
Total	88	62
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	14
Thursday, 17th August, 1899	0	1
Total	26	15
Total up to 17th August, 1898	34	31
Total up to 17th August, 1897	41	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29488	Calm	2	102·6	85·5	50	—	5·24	−7·03
Sirsa	29·512	SE	9	103·3	87·1	52	—	2·12	−7·07
Delhi	29·539	W	7	100·2	85·9	50	—	10·66	−8·34
Agra	29·552	SW	8	100·0	82·8	53	—	21·24	+2·67
Cawnpore	29·574	WSW	9	99·3	79·6	65	—	32·13	...
Allahabad	29·618	E	9	92·6	79·3	72	—	31·14	+6·72
Jhansi	29·609	WSW	7	95·2	81·7	67	—	27·94	+0·95
Jacobabad	29·499	SE	4	110·3	91·1	74	—	0·06	−2·47
Karachi	29·581	W	15	86·1	78·7	87	—	0·05	−8·16
Jeypore	29·572	WSW	5	98·4	73·6	57	—	19·74	−7·71
Ajmere	29·645	W	12	99·9	77·6	71	—	8·39	−5·87
Deesa	29·682	W	25	96·1	78·0	76	—	1·10	−1·13
Ahmedabad	29·712	WSW	5	94·2	78·1	70	—	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·731	WSW	2	97·3	76·9	68	—	0·09	−9·83
Jamnagar	29·676	SSW	27	91·6	77·2	67	—	2·01	−4·96
Rajkot	29·700	SW	16	93·4	74·9	85	—	6·32	−4·96
Bhawnagar									
Para	29·700	SW	13	93·8	76·8	62	—	4·61	...
Veraval	29·702	SW	14	84·0	73·3	81	—	8·58	...
Neemuch	29·692	WSW	19	91·0	74·0	69	—	10·30	−9·23
Indore	29·715	S	5	87·7	72·1	75	—	13·64	−6·97
Sangor	29·680	W	8	86·8	72·1	77	—	20·67	−11·11
Jubulpore	29·665	W	2	88·4	73·6

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST,
G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TOWN HALL.
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Stuart Strong Hospital, Colaba.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST.

PART I.

No. 1. Overture ...Le Lac Des Fees .....Auber.
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regt. Conductor Mr. BARTLETT.
By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers.

No. 2. Song.....The Lighthouse Keeper..Dyer.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.

No. 3. Song .....Naturgenuss .....Franz Schubert.
Madame SCHULTZ.

No. 4. Recitation ...Royal Princess .....Christina Rosetti.
Mrs. ADAMS WYLIE.

No. 5. Cornet Solo..The Flight of Ages .....
Mr. P. RHENIUS.

No. 6. Song.....'The Old Old Story .....Blumenthal.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

No. 7. Aola Solo ...Benedictus .....Jeffrey Poole.
Mr. M. T. CARROLL.

No. 8. Song (with Organ accompaniment Dream of Paradise).....Hamilton Gray.
Mr. S. C. REYNOLDS, R.I.M.

No. 9. Comic Song..From the Baby's Point of View.....Rossinini.
Mr. BEN DEFRECA.

PART II.

No. 1. Entr'acte ...La Colombe .....Gounod.
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regt. Conductor Mr. BARTLETT.

No. 2. Comic Song .Selected .....Pay Tay.
Capt. CUPPAGE.

No. 3. Clarionet Solo...La Sonambula .....Bellini.
MUSICIAN HORNE.

No. 4. Song.....Island of Dreams .....Stephen Adams.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

No. 5. Recitation...Selected .....
Dr. J. POLLEN, LL.D., I.C.S.

No. 6, Song .....Thy Sentinel Am I.....Michael Watson.
Mr. S. C. REYNOLDS, R.I.M.

No. 7. Cornet Solo ...I'll Follow Thee.....Farmer.
Corpl. CROWN.

No. 8. Comic Song..Selected.....Kummel.
Mr. BEN DEFREGE.

Accompanist.....Mr. F. REYMOUR DOVE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION :—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Back seats only.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
To Commence at 9. P.M. Sharp.
Owing to the length of the programme the Audience are respectfully requested to be in their seats at 9 p.m. Sharp.
Box Office at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
REFRESHMENTS
BY
MESSRS. BORRI & CO.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding Giras, wants, and other hereditary Rights with an Introductory Account of the Land Tenures in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
.....Rs. 6,
...ing and Postage extra.
...'Bombay Gazette' Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, of Rs. 1,50,000, on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 13-16d.

Consols dropped 1-16 per cent yesterday, to 106 1-4. French Rentes remained at 100; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·25 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent, to £66 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d lower, at 27 11-16d per oz.; and 1-4 cent in New York, at 60 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·86 1-4 dollars. For Yellow Metal the quotation was 6 7-8. The shipments of Specie comprised £30,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay.

There was no further change in the financial quotations in London to-day, the above level being maintained for all denominations. Some £50,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. In New York Bar Silver remained at 60 3-8 cents. per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d. to 3 7-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d. extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. for August, and 3 17-64 for December-January delivery. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Yesterday's prices were maintained to-day, all round, in the Liverpool Cotton market. The sales for the day amounted to 4,000 bales; and the Imports were nil. The market closed easier, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market continued quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 43,000 bales, being 3,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 48,000 bales. The week's Imports fell off by 16,000 bales, to 10,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 46,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 970,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton continued yesterday in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 3 points higher, at 5·55 cents, and December 4 points, at 5·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

To-day, Ready Mid.-Uplands was still quoted in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; August Futures further advanced 1 point, to 5·56 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·87 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 11,160,000 bales, compared with 11,120,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the cotton market has to-day been quiet but steady, at an advance in prices, both ready and forward. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, the quotation is Rs 184-5 per candy; for "good" Bhownugger, for May Rs. 156-7; and for "Fully Good" Bengal for January, Rs. 145-6.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,377	bales.
Wheat	4,045	cwts.
Linseed	3,244	"
Rapeseed	7,319	"
Poppyseed	810	"
Castorseed	656	"
Rice	2,882	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and nothing of importance is reported.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no business reported, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	170 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been quoted to-day at their decreased level of 99 13-16 for cash for 3 1-2 per cents. 99 3-4 for the settlement, and 93 1-2 for 3 per cents. An unsettled feeling consequent on the reports of an anticipated famine, coupled with the large Imports into India during the last few months, has tended to bring rates down in this market hence the low level at which quotations now stand.

SHARES—There has been a little movement in prices to-day, entirely in favour of buyers, as disclosed by our revised list.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th August, as compared with the statement of 8th August, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	August 8. Rs. A P.	August 15. Rs. A P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000 0 0	95,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,16,54,920 11 10	2,12,12,845 14 4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,50,22,507 1 3	5,32,44,057 5 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,00,311 11 8	1,71,332 0 9
Sundries	22,03,535 8 5	22,15,216 6 10
	10,93,85,675 1 2	10,63,43,481 11 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	78,87,926 0 0	78,84,547 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	81,56,033 0 0	81,51,933 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,57,55,937 5 1	1,57,49,733 5 2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,04,24,901 13 9	2,04,21,081 10 3
Bills discounted, &c.	1,69,72,301 5 11	1,61,08,269 15 0
Balances with other Banks.	4,49,597 15 3	4,76,359 1 4
Bullion	5,950 3 7	6,070 3 7
Dead Stock	13,15,826 0 4	13,12,566 13 3
Stamps	9,003 7 10	9,293 1 11
Sundries	17,49,494 8 2	16,81,253 8 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,16,27,102 0 3	1,01,59,752 8 2
Do. at Branches	2,45,21,911 5 0	2,34,83,616 9 0
	Rs. 10,90,85,675 1 2	10,63,43,481 11 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,78,987	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,53,052	Dec.
Other Deposits	17,78,840	Dec.
Post Bills	5,28,979	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,569	Dec.
Loans	9,92,793	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,03,818	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	8,64,032	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	14,67,310	Dec.
Do at Branches	10,46,233	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.
Cable Corea Japan interrupted.
Cable Acora Grand Bassam interrupted.
Both Cables Jamaica Porto Rico interrupted.
Telegrams cannot be accepted via Galveston for places beyond Iquique.
Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted.
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok restored.
Communication with Columbia except Isthmas of Panama interrupted. Telegrams via Galveston may be accepted for places beyond Iquique as far as Coquimbo.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th August, 1899.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	0	0 p.m.	—	12
Teheran	20	1	29 p.m.	—	16
Suez	20	2	30 p.m.	—	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 20th August, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	—	1
" Karachi	..	18	—	1
" Madras	...	30	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

LEE—FOX—July 27, at St Paul's Church, Leamington, F H Lee, to Ruth May Daisy, daughter of late H C Fox, of Moorshedabad, and adopted daughter of Major Seton, late of 93rd Sutherland Highlanders and 95th Derbyshire Regt.
WEBB—BAKER—July 27, at St Mary's, Spring Grove, Isleworth, H A Webb, of Hindugalla, Paradeniya, Ceylon, to Mary Frances Eleanor, daughter of late F B Baker.

DEATHS.

BUCKLE—July 28, Rev J Buckle, forty years vicar of Stretton, Grandison-with-Ashperton, and formerly Lieut, Indian Navy, Ashperton, near Ledbury, aged 86.
SCOTT-ELLIOT—July 30, Gen C Scott-Elliot, late of Madras Staff Corps, Gloucester, Hyde pk, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUISE—August 8, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Rivett Francis Guise, Bengal Police, of a son.
HOLLWAY—August 14, at Kirkville, Mussoorie, the wife of H F Hollway, Jaintapore Concern, Tirhoot, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—SHAKERLEY—At the Wesleyan Chapel, St John's Hill, Bangalore, by the Rev Goodwill, assisted by Rev Trewhella, Thomas Andrew, eldest son of J J Clarke, Esq, to Hilda Jessie, eldest daughter of John G Shakerley, of Camborne, Cornwall, England.

DEATH.

LYONS—August 7, at Bareilly, Francis Joseph (Frank), eldest son of the late Charley Patrick Lyons, D P W.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.

"ACCORDING to present arrangements" the forces to be employed against the Transvaal in the event of hostilities will number 32,000 men, with ninety guns. Six regiments of cavalry and twelve hundred mounted infantry will, it may be presumed, neutralise whatever advantage the Boers have hitherto derived from mounting their marksmen on horses or ponies and moving rapidly from point to point. As they dismount for the attack, they leave their horses in a place of safety and take cover, and, unseen, use their deadly rifles to great effect, it is evidently good policy to meet such tactics by having an abundant cavalry to swarm into their rear and capture their horses. The need for sixty-six field guns, in addition to twenty-four of the lighter guns of the horse artillery, is not so obvious. The Transvaal is a roadless plateau with an elevation ranging from six to seven thousand feet above sea-level. A number of heavy guns in a difficult country, abounding in boulders and nullahs, may prove rather a hindrance than a help. The forts around Pretoria—to say nothing of the six overlooking Johannesburg—will, of course, have to be captured, and a certain number of field guns would be essential. But, seeing that the Transvaalers are credited with only twenty-four guns, irrespective of the comparatively small number arming the forts, which can be easily marked or blockaded, the allowance of guns is excessive. The difficulty of obtaining transport, always considerable, has been greatly aggravated by the ravages of the rinderpest in South Africa in recent years. The three companies of Royal Engineers are, of course, intended for siege operations at Pretoria and Johannesburg. It was recently intimated that the thirty thousand men to be employed will be raised, if necessary, to fifty thousand. As the Boer fighting force is probably over-estimated at 30,000 men, it is paying it a great compliment to assume that it may take double the number to insure its defeat. The difficulties of the defence, it appears, are likely to be complicated by the want of ammunition. Two German steamers, that have arrived in Delagoa Bay with large consignments of ammunition destined for the Transvaal, have been detained by order of the Portuguese Government. It is not likely that the vigorous protests of Dr. Leyds at Lisbon will be of much avail. Portugal is powerless in the matter; her possessions in East Africa would be in considerable danger if Delagoa Bay were to be ultilised by the Transvaal Government under present circumstances. It is true that war has not yet broken out; but that was not an excuse that availed to save a British steamer conveying 1,200 Chinese troops to the Korea from being torpedoed by a Japanese cruiser before there had been any declaration of war. The British Foreign Office has sought an indemnity for the owners of the steamer, not from the Japanese, but from the Chinese Government.

When thirty-two thousand men, with a reserve of another twenty thousand, are detailed for military operations: a Commander-in-Chief appointed: a District General, who has stated that in his opinion a war is unnecessary, has been superseded by another officer, apparently holding a different view, there seems to be some ground for believing that war is, to say the least, in contemplation. A civilised Government does not proceed to mobilise thirty-two thousand men with 90 guns, send out successive relays of special officers to organise local levies and declare that the purpose of such preparations is to protect a frontier that no one menaces when there is a strong desire to effect a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences. Still, until the first shot is fired, it would be wrong to abandon all hope of a peace solution of this Transvaal controversy, which the Colonial Secretary has, as if deliberately and of set purpose, done all, that any minister could do, to inflame, to envenom, and to extend its area until it now, by his own admission, endangers the position of Great Britain in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain, before yielding to certain influences which once before imperilled the peace of that region, declared that "to go to war with President Kruger to enforce on him reforms in the internal affairs of his State, though all right of interference therein had been repudiated by various British Governments, would be immoral." But that is precisely what the Colonial Secretary has been threatening to do for the last eight or ten weeks. He has been declaring over and over again that he will go to war with President Kruger unless he effects certain "reforms in the internal affairs of his State." Threats of war, made obvious and real by active preparations for hostilities on a large scale, have brought things to such a pass that it would be very difficult indeed for the Government to get out of the difficulty without war. The Uitlanders have been told by the High Commissioner that they are Helots, and the Colonial Secretary has told them that the Transvaal Republic "poisons the whole atmosphere of South Africa." They are thus authorised to vindicate their rights by taking active measures to shake off their fetters, and compel the Imperial Government to come to their relief. That is the state of things brought about by the new diplomacy so far as the Uitlanders are concerned. What has been the effect on the Queen's Dutch subjects, whose representatives in the Cape Parliament only a few months ago voted a contribution to the Imperial Navy? Mr. Chamberlain shall tell us in his own words: "The antagonism of race has been excited to such a pitch as to become an Imperial danger. Race antagonism exists at the present time in the strongest possible form." It is no longer a question of the franchise for the Uitlanders, first heard of two months ago:—"Nothing of the kind. It is the power and authority of the British Empire that is in question. It is the position of Great Britain in South Africa. It is the question of our predominance." That is what comes of a policy of violence, accentuated by a staccato of studied insults. In Bombay the war scare has a depressing effect on business. The publication in the afternoon editions on Saturday of the telegram giving the number of troops destined for the Transvaal sent down the price of all tecurities.

THE history of the development of the Plague Research Laboratory to its present dimensions at its new home at Parel shows how apparently insurmountable obstacles can be overcome where there is good will. In the end of September 1896 M. Haffkine was sent by the Government of India to investigate the bacteriology of plague, and to try to find a vaccine for it on the lines of the anti-cholera inoculations which had such encouraging success in Calcutta and elsewhere in India. On the 8th October he began operations in the Petit Laboratory, one room and a verandah being placed at his disposal. His staff consisted of one clerk, and three peons lent by the Municipality. There he worked alone for three months before he could be satisfied that he had isolated the bacillus of plague, and no other germ, and there he made the discovery of the stalactite growth in broth, which is now acknowledged to be quite diagnostic of this bacillus. The plague microbe has a trick of assuming many forms and disguises, and the only sure and infallible sign is this stalactite appearance in broth. Unless such a sure diagnostic sign had been found it would have been quite impossible to manufacture vaccine, and the thousands of lives saved by its means would have been sacrificed. In January 1897, M. Haffkine had himself inoculated by Dr. Surveyor, who was then working with him, and at the end of the same month the now historic outbreak of plague in the Byculla Jail afforded the first demonstration of the effect of inoculation in a plague-stricken community. The work at the Petit Laboratory rapidly increased after this, and, had it not been for the ready help given by numerous volunteers (Major Lyons and Major Herbert, of the Indian Medical Science, Drs. Surveyor and Kalapesi, and others), the work would have speedily outgrown the resources of the staff. On the 27th March, H. H. Aga Khan opened an inoculation station at Love Lane for the inoculation of the Khoja community, and placed it in charge of an independent medical man. On the 1st April 1897 the Bombay Municipality placed the Cliff bungalow on Malabar Hill at the disposal of the Laboratory, and there it remained till November of the same year, when it was removed down to Nepean Sea Road to a new bungalow just behind Sir Dinshaw Petit's house. H. H. Aga Khan having with great liberality fitted up and placed at Dr. Haffkine's disposal, rent-free, the spacious bungalow "Kushro Lodge" in Mazagon, the Laboratory was removed there in February 1898. For more than a year the Laboratory remained in Mazagon, until the steady increase in the great and growing demand for prophylactic compelled M. Haffkine to ask Government for larger quarters. To this appeal the Government of India readily responded, and the present magnificent quarters in old Government House, Parel, are the result. The list of the staff will serve to show how the work has increased. There are now on the staff two Commissioned Medical Officers, I. M. S., four English doctors, two assistant surgeons, one local practitioner, fourteen clerks and assistants, one engineer, twenty-one Laboratory attendants: a total of forty-five, exclusive of Dr. Haffkine himself. That contrasts well with the one clerk and three peons with which operations were begun. The number of doses actually sent out to such various places as Ceylon, the Gold Coast, Cyprus, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Madagascar, Natal, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Hongkong, and places in India itself, is 815,334—enough to render nearly a million men and women impervious to plague.

THE Waler import season is at hand and in that connection a timely warning has been addressed to dealers in the *Australasian*. The quarantine restrictions placed by Government on imports from Queensland have been removed, and any number of animals may be brought in. But it must not be imagined that, consequently, the trade will be found remunerative. Importers latterly have been somewhat careless as to the quality of the horses they have offered us. Generally speaking, the prospect of the season is good and something like two thousand animals will be wanted for Government purposes next cold season. With those consignments will probably come many hundreds more for general sale. Government will have first choice, and the private owner may procure what are left. But it frequently happens that those Government agents reject are not worth the buying, and the correspondent, to whose communication we would draw attention, warns inexperienced speculative shippers against dumping down on the market the inferior animals they have been in the habit of bringing out. He would have them remember that the greatest care should be taken in the selection, and that any horse suitable for a Government remount should readily realise a good price on the spot where he is bred. The greatest mistake either shippers, buyers, or breeders could possibly make is to imagine that any weedy animal, which has four legs to stand upon, is fit for shipment, and will readily be bought in India. Such is not the case at all. Government will not accept weedy animals and there is less likelihood now than ever of disposing of them to private owners. Several causes have combined to restrict the private market. Plague is the principal one, dearness of fodder may now be added, but a cause which must not be lost sight of is the continued favour in which the ubiquitous bicycle is held. Men who used to ride horses, and whose means would only admit of their buying a cheap mount, now take exercise awheel, thus saving the cost of fodder and syce's wages. A few years ago almost every man and boy was seen on horseback. But the horseowner of to-day is the man who requires a good animal and who can afford to pay a good price. There can be no doubt that Australian horses, especially for draught purposes, are steadily growing in favour in this country. For breeding purposes, too, Waler sires are now preferred. Colonel Howard Goad is to have the selection of horses for remount purposes, and old shippers are very well aware of the fact that a horse, to pass through his hands, must be well up to the mark. But as to the others there is some danger of inferior animals being placed upon the market, for we learn that arrangements have been made for shipment to India and Ceylon of no less than five thousand, in addition to small shipments to Singapore and Java, and certain firms who have been commissioned to buy at least one shipment of horses for Japan, and are now picking up a number of small, stronger horses of a commoner stamp than those exported to India for the above purpose. One small shipment has already been sent to the Cape, and, should war break-out, there will be a still further demand for that part of the world, for local supplies will be quickly taken up for auxiliary troops and transport. Australian dealers may have things practically their own way if they bear in mind the substance of the *Australasian's* warning.

THE reported decision of Mr. Justice North, in the *Times* copyright case at home, raises a very interesting question which, we understand, is now being looked into by the legal authorities in this country. It seems that the home Copyright Act, under which the *Times* has just succeeded in obtaining a judgment, is believed to also run in India. Should this prove to be the case, and the judgment be upheld by the House of Lords, it is by no means impossible that it will be found that newspapers in this country can protect the matter they publish in a similar manner, and without any further legislation whatever upon the part of the Government of India. In the *Times'* case, it will be remembered, the republication of a verbatim report of a speech has now been declared to be a breach of copyright. If a speech, then why not the account of a fire in the city, or the particulars, with lists of killed and wounded, of a fight on the North-West Frontier. There is no logical limit to the application of the principle. No action in the Indian Law Courts can, of course, be taken until the text of the judgment reaches India. After that, however, we shall probably hear more of the matter.

THE cold weather session of the Legislative Council is likely to be a heavy one, several big measures being in preparation for it. Amongst those which will probably be passed the most important is the Assam Inland Immigration Bill, now before the Secretary of State, which affects the whole question of the tea-garden labour supply. The Indian Shipping Bill again, which is before the Council, is also a heavy one, while the Transfer of Property Bill involves a number of knotty points. Measures also likely to be passed are the Indian Companies Registration Bill and the Rangoon Courts Bill, both important ones of their kind.

THE gradual recovery from the previous deficiency in the Indian railway earnings continues, the latest weekly returns showing an improvement of three lakhs, compared with the corresponding period of last year, chiefly due to better receipts on the Rajputana-Malwa and Great Indian Peninsula systems.

We regret to hear that Mr. Theodore Beck, Principal of the Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, is seriously ill at Simla with abscess on the liver, following on an attack of dysentery. An operation was successfully performed yesterday.

THE up-mail from Delhi was derailed at the Sidhpur Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on Friday morning at 4 o'clock. Two of the third class carriages are said to have been smashed and many passengers injured. In consequence of this accident the mail could not connect with the Ahmedabad mail. The latter mail, after waiting for some time for the Delhi train, left Ahmedabad on Friday evening and arrived in Bombay the following morning. The passengers travelling by the Delhi mail, who had booked their passages for Europe by the Saturday's mail steamer, missed the vessel.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon, were Viscount Fincastle, V.C., who has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H. Chermside at the Curragh, Sir E. Evens, Major G. V. Kemball, R.A., of the Intelligence Department; Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Maxwell, R.E., who has been appointed to the command of a training battalion at Chatham; Mr. Harrington of the Simla Kalka Railway and others.

LORD CARDIGAN, eldest son of the Marquis of Ailesbury, is at present staying in Simla as the guest of the Viceroy.

LADY MACKWORTH YOUNG is understood to be going home this cold weather, returning to India next March. Her presence will be much missed in Lahore.

MR. GRIERSON, who is on special duty at Simla, in connection with the Linguistic Survey, proceeds home on two years' furlough, next October, prior to retirement.

MR. WYNNE, Engineer-in Chief of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is paying a flying visit to Simla this week in connection with matters in which his undertaking is concerned.

THE Local Government has sanctioned the grant of Compassionate Pension for the families of nine policemen who died of plague while employed on duty connected with the suppression of the disease in the Jullandur and Hoshiarpur districts.

THE Punjab Government also, which at present has its general Secretariat in a different building, "Benmore," from that which houses the P. W. D. and Financial Commissioner's Offices, purposes disposing of "Benmore" and rebuilding or expanding "Ellerslee" so as to contain the whole Secretariat.

IN addition to the arrangements, still unsettled, for the housing of the Legislative and Home sections of the Government of India Secretariat, plans have just been submitted for an extension of the Foreign Office which will enable the Thagi and Dacoity, now at "Valentine's," and the Imperial Service Troops Offices to take up their quarters there.

THE same order provides for an administrative change in Central Siberia. The troops in Omsk, with the exception of Semirechia transferred to Turkistan, are united to those in Irkutsk, forming one military command under the Governor-General of the Steppe Region, who is to be styled in future "the Commander of the troops in the Siberian Military District."

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the deputation to Europe and America of Captain A. De Lotbiniere, R. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Mysore Public Works Department, for six months, in connection with the Mysore Government's scheme for utilising the power of the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for generating electricity with a view to supplying the power obtained to the Kolar gold fields.

LEOPARDS continue to be unusually plentiful about Simla this year. The other day, a valuable spaniel, the property of General Wace, was carried off quite close to the path on which several people were going on the Mahasu hill. The dog was heard to cry out and immediate chase was given, the blood trail being followed up so closely that the leopard dropped him and made off. It was however quite dead.

THE second accident of a serious nature since the inauguration of the Colombo electric Tramway service, but the first of a fatal character, occurred on Sunday night shortly after 10 o'clock at Kayman's Gate. The trolly wire of the Tramway Company had given way and it was lowered from its position, when a cooly crossed the track and came into contact with the wire and sustained such injuries that he died almost immediately.

WE learn on authority that Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, the only surviving son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in the room of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, whose term of office expires. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the President of the Municipal Corporation, is likely to succeed the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E., as a member of the Council.

THE village of Dial in the Hoshiarpur district, which has been under close observation for lingering cases of plague sickness, has at last been declared free and the police cordon removed. There is not now a single case of plague in what was the infected area, and the Punjab is actually free of the disease. The absence this year of the dropping cases that led the plague from its cessation in the summer of 1898 to its recrudescence in the autumn is a hopeful sign in favour of the disease having left us for good; though it is early to call ourselves out of the word.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphing from Sadda (through Parachinar) on the 15th August says that at the end of last week half a dozen Shabhah Khel Waziris crossing to Tirah to buy rifles, forcibly seized a goat from the Malik of a small border village near Thal. The Malik at once sent news to Thal fort, and a party was sent out to catch the Waziris, but the village Chigha turned up before the troops could arrive, and the Waziris bolted, pursued by a few border police and villagers. One of the latter was shot dead. The Waziris got off. Gulbat, a well-known raider, is said to have been one of the party.

MANY methods have been tried of inducing village communities in India to show some zeal in the matter of sanitation. They have all failed. But a new experiment now being made in the Punjab will be watched with interest. Following a suggestion made by Sir Mackworth Young rewards of Rs. 125 each were given by the District Board of Hoshiarpur to four village communities in that district for attention to sanitation during the year. In no other district were rewards actually given, though in some cases budget provision was made for expenditure under this head, but not utilised owing to the lack of interest displayed in the matter by the rural population. Sir Mackworth Young now thinks it would be a good thing if, when offering the reward, the District Board were to lay down, in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, the points upon which stress would be laid in awarding the prize. The Sanitary Board, we learn, will be asked to formulate general instructions on this subject, but Civil Surgeons are to be at liberty to suggest modifications of detail in order to suit local circumstances.

A DECREASE in both birth and death rate in Bengal was reported during the year 1898, and the former is ascribed by the Sanitary Commissioner upon somewhat insufficient grounds, the "Pioneer" thinks, to the effects of the famine. The resolution on the subject accepts the possibility of the famine having exerted a certain influence on the birth rate, but it is pointed out that the effects are by no means so clearly marked as would be expected, that other provinces where famine was severe do not all show a decreasing birth rate, and that in Bengal the reduction is not greatest where the famine was most severe. It is thought there may be special causes for the fall which could only be ascertained by careful study extending over a number of years, but the defective registration makes the formation of definite and satisfactory conclusions almost impossible. Enquiries made by the vaccination staff during the year disclosed a large number of instances in which births and deaths had not been registered, and if the figures could be regarded as typical they would show that registration is defective in the case of deaths to the extent of 13 per mile, and in the case of births to the extent of 11 per mile. It is probable however that the verification itself was not really complete. The results of the approaching census may, it is hoped, afford a satisfactory starting point for deductions. The same defect as to registration makes the figures regarding the prevalence of disease unsatisfactory. We all know that to the chaukidar the only diseases are fever, cholera, and small-pox, and if a person does not die of either of the latter his death must of course be registered under the first head. The influence of meteorological conditions on fever and cholera is a subject on which it is impossible to glean anything from the report, unless it be the danger of drawing conclusions without adequate information. The rainfall in 1898 was 68·54; the deaths from fever were 1,419,483 and from cholera 65,020. But in 1894, when the rainfall averaged almost exactly the same figure, there were 1,799,833 deaths from fever and 236,150 deaths from cholera.

THE attention of the Bengal Government has been invited, it can hardly be said, to the increasing frequency but to the persistent occurrence at intervals short enough to make them a kind of awkward chain, of decisions in the Calcutta Police Court which outrage the public sense of justice. The constant feature of all these decisions is that they are pronounced by Bengali Honorary Magistrates and that they exhibit a striking want of appreciation of the peculiar offensiveness of obscene language levelled at women in their hearing. The other day a bench of Bengali honoraries imposed a fine of Rs. 5 on a servant who had used very filthy abuse to his mistress because according to the evidence she had refused to pay the man, who had suddenly left her service without notice, some wages which he claimed and told him to come when her husband was at home. It seems that when the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, Mr. Pearson, deals with cases of this description, his rule is to pass a sentence of imprisonment, a satisfactory rule to go by, most Englishmen would think, but one which has apparently not yet struck all Bengali Magistrates in the same light. The independence of the bench is such a necessary thing to preserve that it is not at first apparent how to treat a delicate business of this kind. Native Deputy Magistrates in the mofussil have been known to rush into excesses of conviction immediately after circular orders car

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCIDENTS OF THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE COURT.

PARIS, AUG. 19.

The evidence of M. Bertulus and Colonel Picquart in favour of Captain Dreyfus was remarkably lucid and weighty, but the Court Martial which listened absorbedly to the protracted speeches of Ministers and Generals showed impatience when listening to Colonel Picquart's explanations.

LATER.

At to day's sitting of the Court Martial at Rennes, Colonel Du Paty de Clam was called as a witness, but did not appear on the ground of illness.

CHARGE OF FORGERY : THE LIE DIRECT.

Major Cuignet, belonging to the Staff, produced a sensation by positively affirming the authenticity of a letter from Colonel Schneider (Military Attache to the Austrian Embassy in Paris), which Colonel Schneider formally declared to be a forgery.

The letter referred to the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTERS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Foreign Minister, had a private conference, lasting five hours, yesterday at Soemmering with Herr von Bulow, the German Foreign Minister.

AUSTRIA AND THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

It is expected that the Austrian Government will send to the French Government a formal contradiction of the statement made by Major Cuignet at the Rennes Court Martial regarding Colonel Schneider, with a request that he must withdraw the imputation.

MAITRE LABORI'S CONDITION.

PARIS, AUG. 18.

Maitre Labori is rapidly recovering from his bullet wound.

THE FORCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA IN CASE OF WAR.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

It is stated that according to present arrangements the force to be employed in South Africa in the event of hostilities will consist of the following troops :—

Twenty-one battalions of Infantry,
Six regiments of Cavalry,
Four batteries, Horse Artillery,
Eleven batteries, Field Artillery,
Three Companies, Royal Engineers,
The total amounting to about thirty-two thousand men.

Twelve hundred of the Infantry will be mounted.

AMMUNITION FOR THE TRANSVAAL DETAINED AT DELAGOA BAY.

AUG. 19.

Doctor Leyds has been instructed by the Transvaal Government to proceed to Lisbon immediately in order to lodge a vigorous protest against the detention at Delagoa Bay of a large consignment of ammunition destined for the Transvaal on board the steamer Reichstag.

A second consignment is due at Delagoa Bay to-day on board the steamer Koenig.

THE TRANSVAAL REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

AUG. 20.

It is reported at Capetown that Mr Conynghame Greene has received the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, but the nature of the same has not transpired.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, AUG. 19.

Notwithstanding the recent emphatic speeches of the Emperor William insisting upon the necessity of the measure, the Prussian Diet has rejected by a large majority the Bill to construct a canal between Dortmund and the Rhine.

This implies a complete breach between the Conservatives and the Crown.

NEW PASSENGER SERVICE AND THE FAR EAST.

POONA, AUG. 18,

The British India Company has arranged to run a regular passenger service between Penang and Rangoon in connection with the North German Lloyd's steamers. The service commences, in November next.

THE COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The steamer Orizaba, which collided with the Clan Mackay in the Suez Canal, was not damaged and has proceeded on her voyage.

SIR T. LIPTON'S YACHT.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht, the Shamrock, has arrived at New York, having been mostly towed across the Atlantic.

THE PLAGUE IN EAST AFRICA.

AUG. 19.

The plague has appeared at Magude, which is two days' journey from Laurenco Marques.

CRICKET NEWS.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by ten wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Nottinghamshire by an innings and 42 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Derbyshire by 213 runs.

The matches between the Australians and Glouces. tershire, Somerset and Surrey, Sussex and Essex, and Hampshire and Leicestershire were all drawn.

MURDER BY A CONVICT IN ALIPORE JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

Yesterday Inspector Cooper, of the Alipore Thana, charged a life-convict in the jail before the Police Magistrate of Alipore with murdering a convict-overseer of the jail. The accused on the morning of the 12th instant picked some bael fruit from a tree in the jail compound, and the deceased told him he would report him to the jailor. The accused struck the deceased on the head with a bamboo while asleep, causing a serious fracture of the skull-bone, and the man died in the jail hospital next morning. The trial is proceeding.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CONCEALMENT OF DEATHS.

There were ten fresh attacks of plague in Calcutta on Friday : no deaths. Nine deaths, occurring on previous dates, were brought to light on Friday. There were forty deaths from all causes that day.

FOUNDERING OF THE RESOLUTE.

COURT OF ENQUIRY NEXT WEDNESDAY.

A Marine Court of Enquiry to examine the circumstances of the collision of the Scindia with the Resolute, which resulted in the foundering of the latter vessel, has been fixed for Wednesday. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. A. Pearson, will be president of the court, which will sit at the Port Office.

THE BANKS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

A small Bill will be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council to enable the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras to advance money upon, and otherwise deal in, securities of the Bombay City Improvement Trust as they already do in Port Trusts' securities. The measure will probably be passed into law early in September, and should facilitate the floating of the forthcoming Bombay City Trust loan.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

The recommendations of various public bodies on the Foreign Press Messages Copyright Bill are now reaching the Government of India, but the Select Committee's report thereon will not be ready for submission next Friday and the matter, therefore, will be held over until the first meeting in September.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FAMINE NEXT HOT WEATHER.

The latest reliable news from the Central Provinces shows that enough rain has fallen in the Nagpur country to save an appreciable portion of the kharif crop.

There is no longer reason, therefore, to fear that acute distress will commence in this area as early as November next. Unless far more rain than has yet fallen comes before long, however, the rabi sowings will be lost, in which case famine next hot season will become inevitable. Of such heavy rain, unfortunately, there at present seems little prospect.

RELIEF WORKS IN CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA.

URGENCY OF RAIN IN PARTS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The number of people in receipt of Government relief has risen to 24,261 in Rajputana and 9,283 in the Central Provinces. This week's crop reports also refer to Government Forests in the Central Provinces being opened for grazing and to the urgency of the need of rain to save the withering of crops in such places as Surat, Khandesh, and elsewhere.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SIMLA.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

The Government of India have agreed to contribute towards carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Extension Committee, subject to a maximum of ten lakhs, and subject to conditions (*a*) that the projects be approved by the Government of India, (*b*) that the Extension Committee's proposals regarding the increase of taxation be carried out, and (*c*) that the provincial revenues bear one-third of the amount contributed. It is understood that the Punjab Government accept these terms.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Cotton, from the 9th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenant Maunsell, from the Gloucestershire, officiates as Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

PARSEE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

POONA, AUG. 20.

There were 160 cases and 130 deaths recorded in the city yesterday, the total mortality being 148 ; in the Cantonment, 9 cases and 17 deaths ; in the suburban area, 7 cases and 5 deaths ; and in the district, 59 cases and 39 deaths.

143 cases and 126 deaths were recorded in the city, to-day, the total mortality being 141 : in Somwar, 23 cases and 17 deaths ; in Sakerwar, 15 cases and 13 deaths ; in Raviwar, Bhawani, and Nana, 10 cases each ; in the Cantonment, 17 cases and 17 deaths ; in the suburban area, 6 cases and 3 deaths ; and in the district, 42 cases and 26 deaths. In Kadas Khed, 9 cases and 7 deaths ; in Kirkee, 5 cases and 3 deaths ; and in Ghorpuri, 4 cases.

Since the opening of the Parsee Plague Hospital, 30 have been admitted : of whom 8 have died, and 12 are under treatment.

MILITARY NEWS.

RANGOON, AUG. 20.

Colonel Sinclair, R. A., M. C., has been appointed by the Secretary of State as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. His successor here is not known, probably it will be Colonel Branfoot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer D. Balduino left Penang from Bombay on the 19th instant.

HONGKONG, AUG. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The s. s. Valetta, which left here on the 16th inst., arrived at Colombo, on the morning of the 20th inst., en route to China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	106 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-2
Bar Silver	27 11-16

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 4TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Sutlej, Captain G. H. C. Weston, with English mails of 4th August arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Beacher, Mr W
Bowhill, Miss C
Donald, Mr D
Lane, Mrs G
Sprague, Mr C S
Sawyer, Mr A
Gorman, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beaman, Mr F C O
Isaacs, Rev A W
Belfield, Col
Chandler, Mr C
Corbett, Mr P J
Curtin, Mr A
Curry, Mr W E
Campbell, Mrs R H
Duggan, Mr C R
Dixon, Mr G G
Edwards, Lt F E
Fitzgibbon, Mr P J
Ferguson, Mr J C
Garland, Mr F W
Galusford, Lt
Jackson, Capt E
Jones, Maj R G
Koe, Capt
Money, Maj
Montford, Mr L J
McConaghley, Lt-Col
McConagale), Mr L E
Pickett, Mr R G
Page, Mr J J
Pomeroy, Hon E
Ross, Mr A E
Ritchie, Mr J
Stanley, Mr B
Shawbridge, Mr H D B
Stewart, Mr W M
Stevenson, Rev R H
Spencer, Mr C J
Wright, Mr W B
Wright, Mrs
Wells, Mr W F

FROM BRINDISI.

Hutchinson, Mr C
Hall, Mr S
Landor, Mr Savage

FROM ADEN.—Tilak, Mr G

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE return match between these clubs was played on Saturday, and ended in a draw, which was the result of the first encounter. The Hindus went to the wickets first, and made an excellent start, Chonker and Masurker opening in confident style. Cheetham and Edwardes shared the attack, and although runs came slowly, yet the two batsmen found little difficulty in playing the ball. Chonker played the most attractive cricket, while Masurker took no liberties and only hit at loose balls. Anderson and Rogers were both tried, and at 92 Walling broke through Chonker's defence. The latter made 49 runs, and, after Bhandare had been disposed of for six, another long partnership was commenced with Telang and Masurker. The first named hit with great freedom, among his hits being a fine drive for six, while his play on the off side was also good. After contributing 30 the innings was declared closed for 154, of which number Masurker made 62 not out—a very creditable performance.

The Gymkhana innings was opened by Back and Tomkins, but the former was soon caught low down at point, while Cheetham was out to a poor stroke before he had scored. Tomkins and Edwardes played a good game, but just when the former had got set he was given out l.-b.-w. Brooks livened up the cricket, rattling a dozen runs together in a short time. Walling and Anderson made a very poor show, and then Rogers and Edwards played out time. The latter's 20 was the result of good play. The total was 55 for six wickets, and the draw was therefore in favour of the Hindus, who should have declared earlier in the game. Score :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr W L Masurker, not out	62
Mr D M Chonker, b Walling	49
Mr L T Bhandare, b Walling	6
Mr P K Telang, b Walling	30
Mr Balu	Did not bat.
Mr N S Dadarkar	
Mr C V Mehta	
Mr R V Agashkar	
Mr G R Kirtikar	
Mr V B Talpade	
Mr G N Bhandare	
Extras	7
Total for 3 wickets... *	154

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Back, R N, c Balu, b Chonker	4
Capt Tomkins, b-w, b Balu	13
Mr H Cheetham, c Telang, b Chonker	0
Mr Edwardes, not out	20
Mr H Brooks, b Chonker	12
Capt Walling, c Talpade, b Chonker	2
Capt Anderson, b Balu	1
Capt Rogers, not out	3
Mr Mackay	Did not bat.
Mr Stepaens	
Capt Kendall	
Extras	0
Total for 6 wickets...	55

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY *vs.* NORFOLK REGIMENT.

A match between these clubs was played on the Cooperage on Saturday. The Volunteers won the toss, and their innings closed for a total of 77 runs. Lieut. Trueman secured five wickets. Lieut Gordon scored the highest number of runs for his side. He compiled a total of 17, nearly all of which were scored off F. Greene's bowling. The Norfolks were put out for a total of 46 runs, the B. V. A. winning the match by 31 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Gunner Kelly, b Reynolds	12
Gunner Hogan, b Reynolds	0
Gunner A. Greene, b Trueman	2
Gunner Monohan, b Trueman	5
Gunner Downes, l-b-w, b Reynolds	4
Gunner W. H. Cole, c Trueman, b Reynolds	0
Bombardier Martin, run out	22
Gunner F. Greene, c Wellard, b Pritchard	11
Gunner Wise, b Trueman	3
Gunner Herbert, b Trueman	0
Sergt. Zurhorst, not out	6
Extras	12
Total	77

NORFOLK REGIMENT.

Private Fox, c Zurhorst, b F. Greene	0
Private Drissoll, b Herbert	3
Lieut. Gordon, b Herbert	17
Private Reynolds, b Herbert	0
Colonel Goran, c Downes, b Herbert	4
Sergeant Dickson, c Martin, b Herbert	8
Private Welford, b Herbert	4
Private Griffiths, b Herbert	1
Lieut. Trueman, c Kelly, b Monohon	3
Private Reid, b Monohan	3
Pritchard, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	46

R. A. C. C. *vs.* B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

Played on Saturday. Scores :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY C. C.

Lieut. Riddell, c Colabawala, b Patel	0
Gunner Potten, l-b-w, b Bhanda	7
Capt. Cockeral, b Patel	13
Gunner Pooler, b Allison	11
Gunner Holland, c Bagdiwalla, b Patel	9
Lieut. Blathwaith, not out	4
Sergt. Guynan, b Patel	0
Sergt Major Ward, c and b Patel	0
Capt. Mc Gowan, b Patel	3
Gunner Jones, c Patel, b Patel	0
Serg. Mattey, c Ives b Adison	4
Extras	0
Total	51

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

Mr. Bhanda, b Potten	5
Mr. Radcliffe, c Mc Gowan, b Potten	8
Mr. C. F. Colabawala, b Guynan	21
Mr. Allison, J., b Mattey	1
Mr. Patel, b Holland	32
Mr. Robinson, b Guynan	2
Mr. Peel, R., b Guynan	3
Mr. Eyres, c Cockeal, b Holland	5
Mr. Ives, not out	23
Mr. Bagliwalla, c Jones, b Guynan	3
Extras	16
Total	126

The following members will represent the Gymkhana vs. the Byculla Club to-day, play commencing at 11 a. m. :—Lieutenant Back, Captains Anderson, Tomkins, Walling ; Messrs. Trueman, Pogson, Lillie, Mackay, MaCausland, Edwards and another.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT *vs.* ROVERS.

THE team of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who defeated the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday by three goals to none, met the Rovers on the Cooperage Ground on Saturday evening. The game was a fast one, but though the soldiers had by far the best of matters they were unable to score, partly owing to hard luck and partly owing to erratic shooting. The Rovers played a good defensive game, Howson, in goal, saving cleverly on several occasions, and the match ended in a pointless draw. The Shropshires went away first from the start, and gave a fine exhibition of passing, dribbling and tackling, but, though they held the upper hand generally, they failed to place the ball into the net. In the second half they were especially unlucky, attacking for the greater part of the period, but the ball was invariably placed on the wrong side of the posts. The best shots of the match were finely cleared by the Rovers' keeper. Altogether the Shropshires are a strong, hard working combination, and possibly, had the wing forwards fed their centre, Lieutenant Lely, a little more, there would not have been a blank sheet at the end of the game. The Rovers, on the other hand, gave a very creditable exhibition, and doing a little attacking on their own account were nearly in on several occasions. The Shropshires' keeper, however, was quite able to deal with anything that he was called upon to attend to. As it was pretty well anticipated that the Rovers would go down before the Poona team in the manner of the Gymkhana, they can be congratulated on the excellent stand they made.

The teams were :—Shropshire Light Infantry : Private Wilde, goal ; Private Bonner and Private Bromfield, full backs ; Privates Vale, Millichifs and Stapleton, half backs ; Private Harris, Private Whitely, Lieut. Lely, Corporal Ralphs, and Private Acten, forwards. Rovers :—C. Howson, goal ; G. Walton and W. Scrafton, backs ; J. Strang, F. Parker and W. J. Smarden, half backs ; and W. B. Latta, R. M. Preston, W. Manning, F. A. Thomas, and P. Fischer, forwards.

DR. AND MRS. WORKMAN, who are spending the summer in Kashmir, have just made a successful ascent of the Biafo glacier to the top of Hispar snow pass 17,700 feet high. Mrs. Workman is the first lady to make this trip. It is the second time the glacier has been traversed from Askole to the Hispar Pass. Sir Martin Conway made the descent from this pass in 1891. The Workmans were accompanied by the Swiss guide Zurbriggen and report the first two days' passage of the crevasses and seracs of the glacier as very difficult. They were detained two days at two different high camps by snow storms, but had luckily cloudless weather for their last high ice camp at Snow Lake, 16,300 feet. The view from the Hispar of the surrounding ice world was quite unobstructed by clouds.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

THE annual "Ballev," or "Narral Poornima," or Cocoanut Festival of the Hindus, which presents some interesting peculiarities to the western imagination, occurred yesterday. According to Hindu astrologers, it is supposed to mark the beginning of the close of the monsoon. On this day the orthodox Hindu goes to the seashore and makes an offering of cocoanuts, with flowers, to the deity who is supposed to rule the waves. Early in the morning of the festival, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in the best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments ; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay, Back Bay, &c. Arrived at the seashore, the pious Hindu is accosted by a Brahmin ; and after a short conversation, evidently of a commercial character, the two proceed a little way into the sea. There the Brahmin prays a prayer, the burden of which is that, the monsoon being well over, God will be pleased to keep the sea quiet so that ships may move along it in safety. Our friend repeats the prayer, and then throws into the sea some holy water which the Brahmin has poured into the hollow of his hand from a *lota*. Then some red paint, also given by the Brahmin ; then the flowers ; then some rice ; and last of all the cocoanut are successively presented to the deity. It seems to be a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers, or woe to those or their belongings who trust themselves, or their goods and merchandise, to its mercy during the rest of the year. The fair held on the Esplanade along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, in connection with the festival, is a curious sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to a native fair. The owners of the booths erected for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats did a profitable business. Rings of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers and acrobats, or listened to the tales of the prowess of Rama, or the amours of the god Krishna, recited to them by wandering minstrels. Merry-go-rounds groaned and creaked, and were accorded a fair share of the patronage of the young and old. Throughout the day extra tram cars must have shown a marked increase over the ordinary daily receipts of the Bombay Tramway Company. The police arrangements for the preservation of order on the roads were skilfully planned, and admirably executed.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ebb of a nation's power, its decline and decadence are more keenly felt when the return of their past greatness and glory are generally despaired of. It is idle to suppose that any great nation with an historical past will entirely give up hopes of its revival and resign its destinies "eternally" to the unhappy concomitants of its present condition and environments. Human nature is full of emotions—emotions of love, patriotism and pride—and an ever present yearning of heart towards novelties and changes. The question, therefore, naturally arises as to how the emotions and energies of a fallen nation, which has drifted towards backwardness and ignorance, are to be controlled and utilized for a noble purpose. In what way are the units comprising the great mass of the Indian Mahomedans to be united for a holy cause and converted into useful and prosperous citizens under the British rule ? What policy shall be the best and the safest, as well as the strongest, one that will paternally guide the feelings of this great mass into the channels of general contentment, satisfaction and prosperity ? There can be only one reply to these questions and it is this : the British Government, as a principle of sound policy, and Mahomedan leaders, as a matter of public and religious duty, should devote more attention towards the educational progress of the Indian Mahomedans. But the first to move in this matter should be the Mahomedan leaders. Is it true want of enlightened Mahomedans that is keeping back the Mahomedan community in the big towns and the Mofussil in India ? To a certain extent this may be true, but it is not wholly so. There are a few public-spirited Mahomedans in each district of our Presidency. Let these Mahomedans meet together in the Christmas vacation every year in Bombay, or some other place that may be determined upon, and exchange views among themselves about the educational needs of each district and resolve to adopt measures for supplying such needs. Let this gathering be called the Educational Mahomedan Conference of the Bombay Presidency. For example, the family of the Al-Edroos in the Surat District, that of Mr. Kazi Shabudin in the Southern Maratha Districts, Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan and the colleagues of the late Hon. Mr. Hassan Ali in Sind, supported by other charitably disposed Mahomedans in other parts of our Presidency, can fitly become the nucleus of this work in their respective spheres of influence. They have only to begin their work by coming into touch with each other by epistolary correspondence. Their work, however, will be greatly helped if they can secure the moral influence of such of the enlightened Maulvies and Kazies who may consent to co-operate with them. Our Maulvies and Kazies, with all their shortcomings, will be of splendid use for the purpose in view, and I am afraid the educated Mahomedans have made a mistake in thinking them to be either obstructionists or as a negligible quantity. It is a fact worthy of note that some of the teachers engaged by the Joint Schools Committee in Bombay are Maulvies who, during the day-time, teach Mahomedan students in the primary schools and whose preachings to the Mahomedan audiences at night are powerful enough to attract sufficient boys to their schools. Their influence with the Mahomedan masses is a strong factor, and as far as possible it should be availed of in the spread of secular education among the Indian Mahomedans. The establishment of a Mahomedan Educational Conference for the North-West Provinces has done much to rouse the Mahomedans of that Province to activity in this line and the foundation of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh is a splendid testimony of the indefatigable efforts of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his colleagues for the spread of Western Education among their Mahomedan brethren. Without any exaggeration whatsoever, it may be stated that the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the hero and the soul of this beneficent movement, and the fruitful results achieved show that the genuine enthusiasm even of a single individual is capable of producing far-reaching effects on the rising generation of his co-religionists. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has taken up the noble work of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at the Aligarh College. We should be in search of persons of the type of Sir Syed Ahmed : persons full of pure love and genuine sympathy for their brethren. Persons of an intense and earnest enthusiasm are growing rare in the Indian communities, and that is perhaps the reason that few persons can claim the leadership of the masses, who invariably refuse to follow the advice of the so-called leaders who do not command the magnetic forces of love and genuine sympathy towards the people. Wealth, knowledge, and position in society are very powerful elements. But even these are helpless to command general respect from the masses without the commanding influence of genuine sympathy and love for the people. In whatever parts of India such people may be, they will come to be respected as the salt of the earth, and it is the religious duty of these persons to leave aside solitude and reserve and come out in public to serve as missionaries for the noble cause of Mahomedan education. Their words may at first be disregarded, but in the end their efforts will be crowned with success ; and if they happen to suffer history will name them as martyrs to a noble cause. History is indeed full of such high ideals, and no great cause has ever flourished, and no social or educational battle ever won, without the sacrifice and martyrdom of the heroes of the said movements. Poets have sung their praises and kept their memories green to posterity.—Yours, &c ,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

August 18.

THE Government of Bombay has asked that it may be made widely known that the Plague Research Laboratory has been removed to new premises in old Government House, Parel. Telegrams, letters, and Post Offices parcels intended for the laboratory should be addressed to Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Bombay. Parcels sent by rail should be addressed to Parel station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or Elphinstone Road station on the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, AUG. 4.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SINCE the Parliamentary debates of last Friday, which curiously enough seem to give equal satisfaction to Transvaalers and Outlanders, there has been a lull in the storm, which may be partly due to a feeling of security that we have seen the worst of the trouble, but is more largely owing to the uncertainty that prevailed until last evening as to the precise form and scope of the joint-inquiry Mr. Chamberlain proposes. Some of the Boers have been talking rather big about an inquiry to include all the differences between the Pretoria and the London Governments. Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Bryan Roberts, says : —"The inquiry will be confined to the details of the reforms required for giving immediate substantial representation to the Uitlanders." Lord Salisbury's speech is generally accepted as showing that the Cabinet are not in essentials at variance on the main question, though it has not altogether removed the impression that Mr. Chamberlain is far more enthusiastic in the matter than some of his colleagues. The discussion in the Commons was longer, but it was hardly so interesting as that in the Lords. In the Government House two of the Government's supporters —Captain Bethell and Mr. Maclean—denounced Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The member for Cardiff said that he "scouted the idea that our supremacy in South Africa was in danger, and said that if the Press would abstain from incitements to hostility, and the Secretary of State would impose a self-denying ordinance upon himself and decline to write another despatch to President Kruger for the next nine months, the peace of the Empire would be well preserved and the honour of the British Parliament also." As a set-off two of the smartest of the younger Liberals—Mr. Mendl and Mr. Ellis Griffiths—strongly backed up the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain towards Mr. Kruger. Mr. Mendl's views did not come as a surprise to the House ; but Mr. Griffiths' clever speech was quite unexpected and created a distinct impression, coming, as it did, from a Welsh Nonconformist. Mr. C. P. Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*, shed tears over this defection, and denied that the speeches of his young colleagues "represented the spirit of the principles of the Liberal party."

THE COLONIAL LOANS BILL.

The Colonial Loans Bill, against which Mr. Labouchere indulged in dreadful threats of obstruction, has safely passed through the ordeal, thanks largely to the intervention of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. After six or more divisions on Wednesday he, in a good natured speech, advised his followers not to divide any more except upon the schedule as a whole. Mr. Labouchere consented, though reluctantly, and the Bill was in a twinkling read a third time. Early in the proceedings Mr. Chamberlain, who was not quite so sardonic as usual, bantered Mr. Labouchere with his antiquated ideas. "The honble gentleman," said Mr. Chamberlain, "rather regards himself as a politician of advanced views, but on the present occasion he is nothing but a fossil. His view are the views which were held in the early sixties and have been altogether altered and changed, so far as the majority of the people are concerned, by our subsequent experience." Mr. Labouchere's parting shot was to say that a more monstrous, a more wicked Bill, a more scandalous Bill, was never introduced. His creed is that in local matters the colonies ought to stand alone, and that they are not to be helped even though bankruptcy stares them in the face. The origin of this "monstrous" measure may be thus explained :—The policy of giving some of the colonies the advantage of Imperial credit has been discussed for a considerable time, and last year the sanction of Parliament was obtained for the principle of such assistance by the resolution which was passed, without a division, authorizing the establishment of a Colonial Loans Fund, and creating the machinery for making advances not to the self-governing colonies but to those under the direct control of the Crown. A Bill, founded last year on the Councellor of the Exchequer's resolution, was abandoned in deference to constitutional objections and Parliamentary difficulties. A similar measure introduced in this session was not proceeded with for the same reasons. The Bill just passed puts the suggested advances to the colonies on the Local Loans Fund, which secures the permanent control and supervision of the Legislature. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says it is a safe and profitable transaction to lead to the Crown colonies on the terms contemplated under the Bill, especially as these loans may form a very good security in which to place the Savings Banks' funds, if Parliament should sanction the power to invest in other stocks besides Consols. The proposed loans are as follows :—Gold Coast :—Railways, £578,000 ; Accra Harbour Works £38,000; Lagos :—Railways, £792,500 ; Niger Coast Protectorate :—Harbour Works, £43,500 ; Sierra Leone :—Railways £310,000 ; Jamaica :—Public Works, £65,000 ; in aid of revenue, £150,000 ; completion and equipment of railway, £110,000 ; interest on railway debentures, £88,000 ; water works, £40,000 ; Trinidad :—Railways and public works, £110,000 ; Barbadoes :—Hurricane Loan, £50,000 ; St. Vincent Loan, £50,000 ; Mauritius :—Public Works, £32,82?; Seychelles :—Roads and Surveys, £20,000 ; Malay States :—Railways, £50,000 ; Cyprus :—Harbour works, Railways and Irrigation, £314,000. The acceptance, by all except an insignificant minority of the House, of the principle that the aid of Imperial credit should be given in case of need to those parts of the Empire which are not self-governed is regarded by Unionists as an important fact, and the "Times" observes :—"If the experiment which is now being tried on a large scale for the first time should prove successful, it would have a direct bearing on the question, so often mooted, of the possibility of extending the principle to our Indian possessions, thus solving many difficult financial problems without substantially adding to the responsibilities that now actually, though not formally, rest upon this country."

THE EMPIRE AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

If the public schools of the United Kingdom be the nurseries of the Empire, it is not perhaps a matter for surprise that the annual speech days should have attracted so much attention this year when such a strong wave of Imperialism is passing over us. Foremost amongst the deliverances of the public men who have taken part in these annual gatherings is that of Lord Rosebery at Epsom College on Saturday. Lord Rosebery's was perhaps the most imperialistic of them all. He defines the first and primary duty of every school to turn out men, for it is on our men that we have to depend for the future of the country. "Country" was the word he used ; "Empire" was the word he meant. In England we have not been so successful in imparting an exact education as some of our neighbours, but our schools have turned out men. "They have been," said Lord Rosebery, "the best schools of manhood that the world has ever seen, and, if they have succeeded in that, I, for one, put all the studies of the sciences and classics and mathematics in a secondary position." In England we have always paid special worship to the virtue of manhood, and we honour anybody who displayed it without caring what country he belonged to. "I will," he continued, "give you an instance of a man whose name may be familiar to most of you—I mean Captain Marchand. He is a Frenchman, and not long ago accomplished a three years' journey right across Africa from west to east, amid incredible hardships, with scarcely any companionship of his own nation, surrounded and followed by the savages whom he made devoted to him, and he succeeded in that enterprise in a manner which will always crown his name with glory. And, what was more, when he had accomplished his task, he bore himself with such dignity and such modesty that he is one of the men that England delights to honour. Last year, as some of you know, his duties placed him in momentary collision with the interests of England ; but I am convinced of this—that, in spite of that passing incident, if Captain Marchand were to come to England, he would get a reception second only to that which he had in his own country. It has always been so in England. The greatest receptions that have been given in London in the last half century have been to men who have been foreigners." He instanced the cases of Kossuth and Garibaldi, rather oddly suggesting that very few of them had probably heard the name of the former. It is rather curious to find the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University advocating athletics as the only safeguard against unreasonable work. This remark, which was made by Dr. Hill at University College School on Monday, is in strange contrast with that of the Master of an Oxford College who, the other day, was bitterly complaining that work had ceased to become a safeguard against unreasonable play. But, if Matthew Arnold's young barbarians are apt to indulge in too much exercise, they are only imitating the example of some of their elders whose time seems to be divided between Melton Mowbray, Newmarket, and Cowes, tempered by frequent visits to Monte Carlo and Hamburg. As, however, Pangloss—Voltaire's Pangloss—says, everything is for the best in the best of all worlds, and has not the American Ambassador spoken the last word on the subject. Mr. Choate has been visiting friends in a hunting district and attending a dinner held in connexion with a "puppy show ;" he, of course, made a speech. "During his brief residence among English people, he had," he said, "observed and believed that great good had come to this country from hunting and other kindred institutions. The people had been engaged in sports, pastimes, and strengthening pursuits for generations, and the result was shown in the toughness and fibre of the British man and woman. What seemed holidays were really days for refreshing and invigorating the strength of the nation. It was no small thing, but went very far to account for the success of England as a nation, that her men and women had learnt to develop their physical faculties by such sports. In the meantime the American people, who it seems do not require so many days for refreshing and invigorating their strength as a nation as we do, are getting the contracts for the Atbara Bridges and the Gokteik Gorges.

THE PLACES-OF-WORSHIP QUESTION IN INDIA.

Yet another addition has been made to the long string of notices and resolutions framed in connexion with the forthcoming debate on the Indian Budget. Mr. Perks, partner in the firm of solicitors of which Sir Henry Fowler is a member, and like the ex-Secretary of State a Wesleyan Methodist, proposes to call attention to "the alterations recently made by the Indian Government in the regulations for the use of military churches provided at the public cost for soldiers serving in the Indian Army." Mr. J. A. Campbell, the Conservative brother of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, put his question on the subject on Tuesday. Lord George Hamilton in the course of his reply mentioned that he is obtaining legal opinion as to the effect of consecration according to the rites of the Church of England on churches in India. On this point, he said, largely depends the procedure to be adopted in meeting the wishes of Presbyterians "wherever it is practicable," and he added that he should not obtain that opinion for some little time to come. It was after this declaration that Mr. Perks drafted his notice. The Metropolitan has sent from Darjeeling a letter in which he goes fully into this unfortunate dispute. He describes the history of the "so-called Government churches in India," and explains the attitude of the Church of England with reference to the Presbyterian demand. To assert that these edifices were designed for the common use of all Protestants is, he maintains, to commit a simple historical mistake. They "were built as churches of the Church of England," have all been consecrated for the services of that Church, and churchmen have spent enormous sums in beautifying them. The Church of England has never accepted the position of "one among a number of equal Protestant denominations" and to treat her otherwise is a discourtesy. Still, although she does not abandon her claim, she has no wish to assume a selfish or churlish attitude. She is willing that Presbyterians and other orthodox Protestants should make use of the churches whenever and wherever they really need them. "All that she asks is that they should use the churches with her consent." It is exactly this assumption of ownership that the Presbyterians at home in their present mood do not feel at all inclined to recognise. Principal Story has entered the list against Dr. Welldon, whom he accuses of irrelevancy and scorns the notion that Presbyterians are to worship "on sufferance" in churches which he insists were "built at public expense by the Government of India for the use of the Protestant soldiers in her Majesty's service." The fact that these buildings have been consecrated, he attributes to "

the choice having fallen on Dr. Ernest Henry Starling, Lecturer at Guy's Hospital and the London School of Medicine for Women, as that rising physiologist is a son of Mr. M. H. Starling, a well-known member of the Bombay Bar and author of several works on law. When a student at Guy's Dr. Ernest Starling took many prizes, including the Beaney Prize for Pathology, the Mackenzie-Bacon Prize for Nervous Diseases, and the Treasurer's Gold Medal for Clinical Medicine. At the M. B. and B. S. examinations of the University of London, he gained exhibitions in Inorganic Chemistry, Physiology, and Organic Chemistry, the University Scholarship in Forensic Medicine, and first class honours in Botany, Physics, Materia Medica, and Surgery. His marks for the M. D. degree qualified for the Gold Medal. Since then he has become well known in the world of original research, and at Heidelberg and Breslau has worked along with great foreign professors. In 1889 he was made Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's. He worked for a session at the Pasteur Institute at Paris; and, besides lecturing and examining at Oxford, was for three years the Arris and Gale Lecturer at the College of Surgeons. Some years ago he conducted experiments on the Electro-motive phenomena of the heart; and he has written on the formation of lymph, the movements of the intestines, and on Chemical Physiology. Besides writing articles for Schafer's Text Book, he has published two works of his own. Though only 33 years of age, Professor Starling has apparently made a European reputation, as his learning and discoveries have been acknowledged not only at Oxford, Cambridge, and the great London Medical Schools, but also by such magnates as Professor Hurthle of Breslau, Kuhne of Heidelberg, Engelmann of Berlin, Frey of Zurich, Kossel of Marburg, Fredericq of Liege, Einthoven of Leyden, Kronecker of Berne, and Tigerstedt of Stockholm. Facts like these show that, given properly equipped laboratories, Great Britain may march well abreast with the newest Universities of the Continent in research and discovery. The want of such aids at Cambridge was the topic most emphasized at the great meeting at Devonshire House to raise funds for that University.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It is notified in the "London Gazette" of June 28 that the partnership of G. Lord, T. Comber, E. Lord, E. Comber, G. Comber, C. S. Lyon, N. S. Glazebrook, and A. W. Lyon, under the style of Lyon and Co., Bombay, commission merchants, is dissolved so far as regards T. Comber, A. W. Lyon, and N. S. Glazebrook.

The "Times" in its issue of the 29th contained the following announcement:—"Lord Harris has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, in the place of the late Mr. C. T. Redington." People unacquainted with any special claim on the part of your late Governor to be Vice-Chancellor of an Irish University rubbed their eyes when they read the foregoing paragraph, but said that, as it appeared in the "Times", which as a rule is wonderfully accurate in such matters, it must be true. But in the next issue of the leading journal they found the subjoined:—"Owing to an error in telegraphic transmission it was announced in the "Times" on Saturday that Lord Harris had been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland. The new Vice-Chancellor is Lord Morris, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland." *Apropos* of Lord Harris, he and Lady Harris celebrated their silver wedding at the family seat in Kent on the day on which the original—the truly original—intimation of his supposed academical honour appeared in the "Times," and no doubt it added to the gaiety of the 500 or so persons who attended the garden party at Belmont. The silver wedding gifts included four handsome fruit-dishes from the ladies of the surrounding country; a silver salver and illuminated address from the tenantry; and a large silver bowl from the East Kent Yeomanry. There were also gifts from the villagers of Throwley and the *employes* of the estate. Altogether a pleasing manifestation of the popularity of Lord and Lady Harris among their neighbours, high and low.

We learn from across the Tweed that Colonel Mathias, of Dargai fame, was accorded an enthusiastic "send-off" from his old regiment, the gallant Gordon Highlanders, on leaving Edinburgh to take up the command of Aberdeen district. Soldiers drew his carriage through the castle gates, the pipers playing "Happy we've been all together. Happy we've been one and all." The Highlandmen cheered, and as Colonel Mathias departed the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."

The second of the two lectures that Mr. Herbert Birdwood was invited to give at the Greater Britain Exhibition was delivered last Saturday evening before a large and appreciative audience. The subject was "The civil administration of India," and, as may be imagined, it was laudatory, but not too laudatory, of the service of which Mr. Birdwood was until comparatively recently a distinguished member. But unlike some Indian civilians he did not forget that there are others who have done, and are doing, good work as Government officials in India, and the members of what used to be called the uncovenanted services received their due share of recognition. The lecture was illustrated by some capital lantern views and altogether was quite one of the best of the series of addresses designed to bring before the public at home a clearer idea of the magnitude and variety of the British Empire.

Mr. Gerald Francis Keatinge, a Bombay Civilian, was married on the 2nd ultimo to Miss Cotton, daughter of Mr. James Sutherland Cotton of Kensington. The ceremony took place at that well-known Kensington church, St. Mary Abbot's, and the happy couple were made still happier by its being performed by no less a personage than the Bishop of London, who was assisted by the bride's uncle, the Rev. R. Curre Thomas.

I regret to announce the death in his fifty-fifth year of Mr. Henry Scannell, a well-known and much respected officer of the Bombay Police Department. The sad event occurred at Folkestone on Tuesday last. Mr. Scannell, who was educated at King's College, London, joined the service in 1868. Three years later he was transferred to the Forest Department, but after the lapse of a year he returned to the police and became Superintendent in 1874. He came prominently before the public in 1878 in connexion with the Surat license-tax riots, in which, if I remember rightly, he was wounded. In 1890 he was appointed Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police and in 1896 officiated as Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Michael Davitt is not wholly absorbed by the wrongs of Mrs. Maybrick and the difficulties of Mr. Kruger. The sympathies of the honourable member have been aroused by the manner in which the Prime Minister and the Parsee Secretary of the Sultan of Male have lately been treated by the authorities of Ceylon. On Monday Mr. Davitt will ask Mr. Brodrick whether his attention has been directed to the treatment accorded to Mohamed Didi, the Prime Minister in question, on the occasion of his recent visit to Colombo: Why Didi and his party were treated as prisoners on their return journey to Male on board the Marathon: and were any charges made against Mohamed Didi or any of his suite, and, if so, what they were? Also why the private secretary to the Sultan, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, was ordered to report himself at Colombo, and conveyed there from Male as a prisoner, and on reaching Colombo was allowed to go free, no allegation of any kind being made against him; and whether he will cause an inquiry to be made into the treatment to which Mohamed Didi and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee have been subjected by the representative of Her Majesty's Government in Ceylon, and will order some reparation to be made to these gentlemen?

THE DEATH ROLL.

Among the deaths to be recorded this week are those of two ladies who, each in her own sphere, exercised very great influence and will be much missed. The Dowager Lady Howard de Walden inherited the whole of the late Duke of Portland's London property and she also acquired a considerable estate upon the death of Lady Ossington. She rightly had the credit of being one of the richest women in England. Her charities were as munificent as they were ostentatious. She had attained the great age of 93. Mrs. Vaughan, widow of the late Dean of Llandaff, was not certainly one of the richest but she was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable women in England, as indeed became the sister of the ever-lamented Dean Stanley. She was a brilliant talker and to attend one of her tea parties in the Temple, when her husband was Master was a pleasure not lightly esteemed by her numerous circle of friends. She happened to have the same Christian name and surname as those of a charming actress who, of recent years, has not been seen on the stage so much as formerly. On one occasion, 12 years or more ago, a well-known member of her family was entertaining a large party of visitors in the country. The party included some very staid people, dignitaries and others, and their sense of propriety received a severe shock when their host announced in the presence of all his guests at breakfast that he had just written to invite "Kate Vaughan" to come down on a visit. They all thought that he referred to the actress, and in those days theatrical ladies, however fascinating, were not so much in Society as they are at the present time. Considerable relief was manifested when it was explained that the Kate Vaughan referred to was not the lady of the footlights but the wife of the Master of the Temple. I do not know whether this true story ever reached the ears of Mrs. Vaughan—it has never before this appeared in print—but from my personal knowledge of her I am sure that, if it did, she was highly amused, for like most of the Stanleys she keenly appreciated a good joke.

Other deaths announced are those of Vice-Admiral R. D. White, C. B.; Sir Philip Mansfield, who succeeded the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh as one of the members for Northampton; General Charles Scott-Elliot, Madras Staff Corps; the Rev. John Buckle, formerly a lieutenant in the Indian Navy; the Revd. Dr. Lloyd, ex-Bishop of Bangor, the Revd. Dr. Wright, Editorial Superintendent of the Bible Society; Mr. Edwin Plumer Price, Q. C.; Mr. William Jones, Secretary of the Peace Society; Mr. J. A. Drake Smith, of the Thames Rowing Club; Mrs. Forjett, widow of Mr. Charles Forjett, whose name is a household word in Bombay; General Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela and a well-known man about town in London and. Paris; Professor Benedetto Civiletti, the eminent Sicilian sculptor, and M. Albert Menier, the owner of French race horses.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE *Gaulois* publishes a conversation held by its representative with the degraded General de Negrier by telephone. The general, after expressing his regret at not being able to receive the journalist, said, in reply to a question as to his intentions:—

I am doing nothing whatever, and do not care to do anything. To my great regret I consider that I no longer belong to the army. I have studied the situation, and having looked at it from every point of view I have said to myself for a host of reasons that nothing was left for me but to return to my garden, and that is what I am going to do. I am going to my place in the country, and shall then spend some time at the seaside with friends at Dinard, where I shall, perhaps, have the happiness of receiving you.

Major Esterhazy, in an interview with the London correspondent of the *Matin*, states that he has not decided whether or not to go to Rennes. He has written to his counsel and friends, and is awaiting their reply. He insists that shameful pressure is being put on the court-martial, and he denounces the choice of General Brugere as governor of Paris. If he does go to Rennes he will speak out and produce proofs. He will force the court-martial to institute an inquiry, and will surprise several persons by the trumpet-blast which he will sound against them.

The *Figaro* has been publishing the remainder of the evidence taken by the United Chambers, but no new facts are given. In addition to this it gives a remarkable letter written by Colonel Sandherr on Jan. 5, 1891, to dissuade the editor of the *Echo de l'Armee* from publishing an article on Captain Dreyfus's confession, which, he said, was no confession at all; Captain Lebrun-Renaud had put the Minister's words, repeated by Captain Dreyfus, into the prisoner's own mouth.

The *Figaro* has also published a number of letters addressed by Dreyfus during his imprisonment to various State officials asserting his innocence and demanding an inquiry. Some of these letters were never finished or sent; others were withheld by the Government from the persons to whom they were addressed.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire was recently received by the president of the Dreyfus Court-martial, who was attended by a registrar as legal adviser. The President informed M. de Beaurepaire that he could only bring forth evidence to prove the charge referred to them by the Court of Cassation. In reply he insisted that the antecedents of the prisoner were pertinent to the case. This being admitted by the President, M. de Beaurepaire began to speak of the suspicious past of the accused, and especially of a deposition relative to an act of treason now covered by prescription. These, he was told, were new facts, and could not be admitted. He asked, however, that his documents should at least be examined, but was pulled up by the registrar while summarising the first document. M. de Beaurepaire then determined to withdraw, and has begun the publication of his papers in the "Echo de Paris." They are of extraordinary futility, almost exclusively hearsay, and none of the witnesses' names is given. One of the number turns out to be a joker after the manner of "Karl."

The charge against Colonel du Paty de Clam has been dropped, and he has been released. This may, however, only mean that it is recognised that his malpractices were committed by order of his superiors.

The following is the list of witnesses summoned by Captain Dreyfus's counsel:—Captain Leburn-Renaud; M. Scheurer-Kestner, Senator; M. Trarieux, Senator; M. Bourgeois, professor: M. Painleve of the Ecole Polytechnique; M. Jacques Hadamard, of the Ecole Normale; M. Bernard, engineer; M. Charles Mayet, political writer; M. Defonds-Lamotte, engineer; M. Bruyerre, officer in the Reserve; M. Serge Basset (Paul Ribon), political writer; M. Charles Deffes, political writer; M. Tomps, police commissary; General Saberi, member of the Institute; Major Hartmann, Major Ducros, Captain Carvalho, Captain Freystatter, and Major Frozinetti. The prisoner's counsel will also ask the Court to have all M. de Beaurepaire's witnesses examined by commission.

A Paris correspondent says:—Major Marchand's journey across Africa has cost the country 120,000*l*. Will M. Hanotaux still pretend that the Major was at the head of a scientific expedition? This figure of 120,000*l*. was given by Major Marchand himself in an interview at Lyons with a local paper. He mentioned it quite incidentally as a thing of no account. He says, not very civilly for the Government: "I know that the Government regrets the agitation over my name. But what can I do? Am I responsible?"

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

THE First Report on the Cotton Crop, reads:—

The area reported to have been sown this year, up to the end of July, is only a little more than half the area sown up to the corresponding date last year and about one-fourth of what may be regarded as the normal area. The early sowings for the most part take place in Coimbatore and Salem, and there the sowings this year are less than one-fourth of the average. Elsewhere the sowing season has not really begun as yet, but, owing to the character of the season, sowings are retarded. Everywhere the absence of rain is complained of.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The first report is as under:—Owing to the unusual amounts of rain that fell during April and May last, the area of land sown with gingelly during the current season has been considerably in excess of the average in the Carnatic and fully up to the average of recent years in the Central districts also. In the Circars there is a small deficiency, owing to the holding off of the usual rains of the south-west monsoon, and the same fact explains a large falling off in the Deccan districts. The total area sown up to the end of July is reported to be 309,500 acres; which is about 17 per cent. more than was sown up to the corresponding date last year, and about 10 per cent. less than the average. The crop is generally reported to be in fair condition in the Carnatic, but elsewhere has suffered from the prolonged drought during June and July.

C. BENSON, M. R. A. C,
Dy. Director.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th August, 1899.

The Squadron will parade near the Queen Statue at 6-45 a.m. to-day.

Dress—Marching order. Swords only to be carried.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st August, 1899.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery at the Club to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m.

2. The undermentioned has been transferred from the Active to the Reserve Company Gr J E P White.

By Order,
A. J PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTAL DANCE.—The second monsoon Cinderella will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday the 26th instant.

Non-members tickets can only be obtained through members. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries and Committee.

Further particulars can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CAVALRY DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, July 28, in answer to Captain Jessel Mr. Wyndham said: As I have already stated to the House, the system which we have established is that drafts for cavalry regiments in India shall be supplied by regiments on the lower establishment at home, while drafts to regiments in the colonies are supplied from depots. But we have also pledged ourselves that the system when fully established shall be so worked as not to reduce the draft-giving regiments at home below a nucleus of 350 rank and file. I may remind the House that that pledge, which was given in February 1898, does not fall due till the spring of 1901. But we are desirous to help the regiments at home, as far as we can, over the difficult period of transition; and we have, therefore, arranged that drafts for the two Lancer regiments in India shall for the present be taken from depots.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Imperial and Indian Governments had, as stated in a Reuter's telegram from Simla, made preliminary arrangements for the despatch of a force of 10,000 men from India for service in South Africa in the event of hostilities breaking out there; whether her Majesty's Government had also received offers of military aid against the South African Republic from the Federated Malay States in Indo-China and from Houssa volunteers in West Africa; and whether the Government intended, in any case, to employ either Indian or black troops in a war against white men in South Africa.

Mr. Balfour: In answer to the questions of my hon. friend I have to say that, if the unhappy event to which he refers should occur, there is no intention of using any but white troops.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

In the Commons on Tuesday, August 1, Mr. James Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is yet able to give a reply to the complaint submitted on behalf of the Church of Scotland as to difficulties experienced in several instances by Presbyterian chaplains of the Forces in India in obtaining the use of Government churches for public worship.

Lord G. Hamilton: As my hon. friend is aware, both the Viceroy and myself are desirous that Presbyterians should, wherever it is practicable, have every facility afforded them to worship in the churches which have been set apart for or are ordinarily used by the Church of England. In this view the Metropolitan of India heartily concurs. As my hon. friend is aware, I am now obtaining legal opinion as to what is the effect of consecration according to the rites of the Church of England on churches in India. On this point largely depends the procedure to be adopted to give effect to our wishes, but I shall not obtain that opinion for some little time.

THE CASE OF MAJOR PARSONS.

Mr. Jeffreys asked the Secretary of State for India: Will he explain why Major Parsons has been promoted by the authorities in Burma to be a deputy commissioner of the first grade over the heads of all other officers in other grades who were senior to Major Parsons, and whether he has sanctioned this action of the Burma authorities.

Lord G. Hamilton: The circumstances of Major Parsons's case, which was brought before me by the Government of India in October 1896, were very complicated, and the question as to the position which he ought to hold in the service was a difficult one. After careful consideration, I decided that he should be treated as a supernumerary in every grade above the lowest to which he might be appointed. The effect of this decision, which appears to have been duly carried out, is that his own reasonable expectations will be fulfilled, but that his successive promotions have not interfered, and will not interfere, with those of the other officers in the Burma Commission.

ENTERIC FEVER IN INDIA.

General Russel asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the yearly increasing virulence of typhoid fever in India, although a few years ago this desease was almost unknown in that country, and whether any report had been received by the Government of India as a result of the investigations which, more than two years ago, he stated were then being conducted into the causes of this desease; and, if so, whether this report would be laid upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have observed with regret the increasing prevalence of enteric fever in India, a subject which is constantly engaging the attention of the Government of India. I would point out, however, that the virulence of the disease, as tested by the ratio between the number of deaths and the number of admissions to hospital per 1,000 of the British troops in India, has decreased. From 1878 to 1883 it was nearly one to two; from 1884 to 1888 about one to three; since then not much more than one to four. No general report has been issued as a result of the investigations which are being pursued into the origin of the enteric fever in cantonments in India. But I have received special reports from the Government of India on the sanitary conditions of certain cantonments, which have been made the subject of individual investigation. Steps have been taken to remedy the defects reported. With reference to the reply which I gave to my hon. and gallant friend's question of Feb. 23 last, I may state that voluntary inoculations against enteric fever at the public expense among British troops in India has now been sanctioned.

WAZIRISTAN.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the distance between Wano, in the Waziri country (the place to which the baggage train of Mr. Watson, the Indian Government's political officer, was proceeding when attacked by Waziris on July 21), and the western frontier line of British India; what is the distance between Wano and Dera Ismail Khan; what is the number and status of Indian Government troops now stationed at or near Wano, and at other points in the Waziri country; what political and civil officers are being maintained by us in that foreign territory; and is there any near prospect of these forces and officers being withdrawn from Waziristan, in accordance with the recently indicated policy of the Government to reduce our occupation of Afghan tribal territory?

Lord G. Hamilton: The distance between Wano and the station of Tank, on the borders of the British district of Dera Ismail Khan, is sixty-five miles. The distance to Dera Ismail Khan headquarters of the disrtrict is 115 milles. There are 1,050 men in the nominal strength of the Wano garrison of Indian Government troops, and at Jandola and Sarvekai there are about 410 more. These numbers exclude the tribal levies and border militia. In the Tochi valley there are 2,300 native troops. One European political officer, an assistant, and five Naib Tahsildars, besides their office establisments, are stationed in Southern Waziristan at or near Wano. The question of substituting militia for troops at Wano and in the neighbourhood, is under the consideration of the Viceroy. The region in question is not Afghan territory, being within the boundaries of the area settled by the Durant Agreement to be under the influence of the Indian Government.

EUROPEAN PRISONERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government will take into practical consideration the special hardships which long-term European prisoners now suffer in India owing to their inability to bear the climatal effects under gaol conditions, as compared with the native prisoners around them; and whether the Government will locate this particular class in some prison in the hill districts.

Lord G. Hamilton: This question has been carefully considered, but in view of the small numbers of the class of prisoners to whom it refers, and of the great expense and other disadvantages of providing seperate goals for them, it has been decided to leave matters as they are; more especially as the accommodation provided for European prisoners had been very favourably reported upon by expert authorities. It should also be remembered that the Courts, in sentencing Europeans, take into consideration the effects of climate, and that such prisoners, if their health requires it, can be transfered to the United Kingdom under an Act of 1884.

A CHIEF COURT FOR BURMA.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is in contemplation to establish a Chief Court in Burma; and whether, before that step is taken, an opportunity will be afforded to this House to pronounce upon the desirability of establishing a High Court instead of a Chief Court in that country.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am in correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the proposal to establish a Chief Court in Burma. I am not prepared to postpone a decision on the subject until this House has discussed the question whether a High Court or a Chief Court is more desirable for the province. But I may observe that legislation in Parliament would be necessary to enable another High Court to be established in India.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

In the Commons on Thursday, August 3, Mr. Harwood asked the Secretary for India if it was the practice of the Indian Government to treat Indian manufacturers of iron, and of other products purchased by the Government, on equal terms with British or Continental manufacturers, as ordered by paragraph 28, of resolution 185, January 1883.

Lord G. Hamilton: In November, 1895, I instructed the Government of India to be careful to avoid giving a preference to either British or Indian goods as such; and, as far as I am aware, they have acted and are acting accordingly.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LASCARS.

Mr. Havelock Wilson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was now in a position to state if the 210th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, which dealt with the accommodation of seamen on board ship, applied to Lascar and other native seamen in the same manner as it applied to seamen engaged on board of British vessels registered in ports of the United Kingdom; and whether he was now in the position to give the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in accordance with the promise made some months ago.

Mr. Long (for Mr. Ritchie): Yes, sir. The Board of Trade are now in possession of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown with regard to the point to which the hon. member refers. The opinion is to the effect that the Board have acted properly in declining to allow any deduction from tonnage in respect of Lascar crew space which is not in accordance with the requirement of section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act. Further, that the question whether proceedings should be taken to enforce these requirements is one for the consideration of the Board of Trade under all the circumstances of the case, among which are the provisions of section 25 of the Imperial Act of 4 Geo. IV., c. 80, and the conflicting provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts. At the moment I can only say that the matter in all its bearings shall receive very careful consideration, and that I have already placed myself in communication with the India Office with a view of securing, if possible, an assimilation of the Indian to the Imperial law on the subject.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said he wanted to know whether the law officers of the Crown advised that the company were breaking the law in not providing for Lascars the same accommodation as the British seamen.

Mr. Long said he could not give any further answer in the temporary absence of his right hon. friend.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said he had been promised an answer to this question for over four months. He would take an early opportunity to call attention to the matter.

CHURCH TITLES IN INDIA.

Mr. H. Greene asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, having regard to the importance of her Majesty's Indian Empire, and to the fact that certain bishops of the Church of England in the colonies have recently adopted and assumed the style of archbishop, her Majesty's Government would take steps to amend the statutes affecting the Church of England in the East Indies, so as really to confer on the Bishop of Calcutta, as statutory Metropolitan Bishop in India, the style and precedence of an archbishop.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am well aware of the position of the Bishop of Calcuta, as Metropolitan of India, and the suggestion contained in the hon. member's question is not new to me. But there are many important considerations involved, and it is impossible for me at present to give any undertaking on the subject.

GUARANTEED INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Souttar asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he could state the dates at which, within the next two years, notice should be given to the several guaranteed or subsidised Indian railways for the termination or revision of their existing contracts or agreements with the Government of India or Secretary of State; and whether due care would be taken in any revision or renewal of these agreements so to limit the new terms as to safeguard the interests of the Government and taxpayers of India.

Lord G. Hamilton: Within the next two years notice of termination of contract may be given to one guaranteed Indian railway company—viz., the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company—on any day within six months after Aug. 17, 1899. The contract with the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company for the completion and working of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway may be terminated on Dec. 31, 1900, or on Dec. 31 in any subsequent year, by giving not less than twelve months' previous notice. In any revision of contracts with Indian railway companies the interests of the Government and taxpayers of India will be duly safeguarded.

NOTICES OF MOTION, ETC.

Sir William Wedderburn.—Madras Land Revenue.—Address for recent correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Madras Government concerning sales of land for arrears of revenue and alleged shortcomings in the Madras Land Revenue arrangements.

Mr. Hazell.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that during the year 1897 four charges of torture were preferred against the police force of the North-Western Provinces and Oude, all of which ended in convictions, and that it was officially reported that during the same year the conduct of the police force in the Province of Coorg was unsatisfactory: and whether, owing to the low rates of pay offered, it is difficult to get suitable recruits to join these forces; and, if so, whether the Government of India is taking any steps to improve the position of these men and so attract a better class in order to avoid a recurrence of the scandals referred to. [Friday, Aug. 4.]

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If any information has been received with reference to the inquiry which he promised to institute regarding the issue of a stringent edict by the Governor of German South-West Africa, prohibiting the extension of credit to African natives; whether this edict decrees that henceforth the claims of British Indian traders arising out of loans to such natives shall be dismissed by the Colonial Courts; and whether, as the Gewerbsteuer, or tax upon commerce, is directed against those traders, any steps have been taken to represent to the German Government the injustice of imposing upon British subjects trading in German possessions restrictions which are not imposed on German subjects trading in British possessions. [Monday Aug. 7.]

Sir Edward Sassoon.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in view of the efforts now being made for a reduction of foreign, colonial, and Indian telegraphic charges, her Majesty's Government would request her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, and Lord Cromer to procure from the Turkish, Persian, and Egyptian Governments, respectively, copies of all concessions granted to, and all agreements made with, either the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European, or the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, or the agents of all or any of them, and with the Indian Government. (Tuesday, Aug. 8.)

Sir Andrew Scoble.—To ask the Secretary of State, for India: Whether he is aware that Sultan Muhammad described as an Afghan general and a near relative of the Ameer of Afghanistan, resident in England, has been recognised as the official representative of the Ameer; and whether there is any truth in the statement. (Friday, Aug. 4.)

On going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts:—

Mr. William Jones.—To move: That under the existing procedure the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs is not effectively exercised; that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates; that the debate on the Indian Budget should be appointed for an earlier day in the session; and that, with a view to the more effectual discharge by this House of its existing duty to the unrepresented Indian taxpayer, the East India Accounts should each year be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report on any special features deserving the attention of the House.

Mr. Wylie.—As an amendment to Mr. William Jones' motion, line 1, leave out from "That," to the end of the question, and insert "this House approves of the administration of Indian affairs and of the present system of administration."

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To move: That under the existing procedure the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs is not effectively exercised; that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates; that the debate on the Indian Budget should be appointed for an earlier date in the session; and that, with a view to the more effectual discharge by this House of its existing duty to the unrepresented Indian taxpayer, the East India Accounts should each year be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report upon any special features deserving the attention of the House.

Mr. Caldwell.—To move: That under the existing procedure the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs is not effectively exercised; that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates; that the debate on the Indian Budget should be appointed for an earlier day in the session, and that, with a view to the more effectual discharge by this House of its existing duty to the unrepresented Indian taxpayer, the East India Accounts should each year be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report on any special features deserving the attention of the House.

Mr. Pickersgill.—To move: That the separation of judicial from executive duties in India is imperatively and urgently necessary in the interests of the administration of justice.

Sir Mancherjee.—To move: That this House highly approves of the policy advocated by his Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston to further the development of industrial and technical education in the Indian Empire, and trusts immediate practical effect will be given to that policy by the establishment of scientific and technical departments in the existing schools, and of polytechnic institutions, in the larger towns in India, as well as by holding out special facilities to industrial projects.

Mr. Kimber.—To move: That, having regard to certain petitions from the late Chief of Arnowli and from several thousands of the inhabitants of the Cis Sutlej territory in the Punjab presented to Parliament and praying inquiry, and having regard to the printed Return, dated Feb. 11, 1896, to an Address and to the facts recorded therein, this House is of opinion that the Government of India should be advised by the Secretary of State for India to restore the Chiefship of Kythal in the person of the present head of the Bhaikean family (the eldest son of the late Chief of Arnowli), with territory sufficient to maintain that Chiefship in its former rank as one of the four principal Cis Sutlej States.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To move: That this House views with grave concern the proposals of the Viceroy of India with reference to the future financial administration of Calcutta, which, if carried into law, will in effect destroy the representative character of the Calcutta Municipality.

Lord Salisbury has expressed his regret that he is unable in present circumstances to receive a deputation upon the subject of compensation claimed by British Indians in respect of outrages committed by brigands in the Hedjaz, and the necessity for protecting the lives and property of pilgrims travelling between Jiddah and the cities of Mecca and Medina.

TREASURY OFFICERS' PERIOD OF SERVICE.

A TREASURY Minute, dated July 19, 1899, has been issued, together with a return of officers whose service has been prolonged beyond the age of sixty-five, with the reasons upon which the Departments have asked for and obtained prolongation. In dealing with applications for prolongation, the Lords of the Treasury have considered that there were three main grounds upon which the retirement of an officer at sixty-five might be detrimental to the interests of the public service:—

(1) When the number of officers in a department above the prescribed age is such that their simultaneous removal would cause grave inconvenience; (2) When an officer possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of the duties of his office, and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh appointment; (3) Where an officer has been entrusted with the execution of a particular duty which is approaching completion, and it is found that the transfer of the work to another officer who is necessarily less familiar with it would be attended with inconvenience.

The accompanying return of officers whose service has been prolonged beyond the date at which they respectively attained the age of sixty-five has been prepared upon the above principles. In a few instances it has been found convenient or equitable to continue an officer's services for a period not exceeding three months. In such cases it has not been thought necessary to include their names in the return attached to this Minute. The names are as follow:—Mr. Thomas Birtwistle, Home Office, Examiner of Particulars, Factory Department, for two years beyond Oct. 15, 1898; Sir E. Wingfield, Colonial Office, Permanent Under Secretary of State, for two years beyond March 6 last; Mr. Vincent Griffiths, Treasury, Valuer and Inspector of Rates, who was sixty-seven on Oct. 28, 1898, had his services extended further to July 31, 1899, and Mr. Isaiah Turton, War Office, Manager, Royal Gun Factory, for three years from July 28, 1898.

THE OUTRAGE ON KING MILAN.

ACCORDING to information received from official sources, the recall of General Gruitch, the Servian Minister in St. Petersburg, was in consequence of a letter in which he expressed surprise that the Servian people should display such a spirit of indifference in the present state of affairs in that country, a spirit quite at variance with their heroic history. As it has been proved that neither General Gruitch nor Dr. Vintch, the former Minister of Finance, was concerned in the attempt on King Milan, they will be troubled no further in the matter. Both have left for abroad. Out of twenty-six persons arrested on suspicion of complicity in the outrage on ex-King Milan, five have been set at liberty for want of evidence, and others will possibly be discharged without trial, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

At a banquet on July 30 the Servian Premier, Dr. Georgievitch, referred to the recent outrage as an episode in a life and death struggle which has been going on for 100 years between the Karageorgevitches and the Obrenovitches. He then uttered a passionate tirade against the Radical Party, accusing it not indirect, but of moral complicity in the outrage. After enumerating the benefits which Servia had received from the present regime, he added:—The outrage has endangered all the fruits of the work of the past year. The Servian Rente, which would have risen to seventy-five per cent. by the end of this year has now again sunk to sixty-one; and the English contractors, who were about to construct 500 kilometres of railway, have abandoned the design. It is reported from Semlin that all the Montenegrin students at Belgrade have been expelled from Servia.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

THE *St. Louis Republic*, one of the leading Western journals, has the following comment on the Alaska Boundary Question:—There is nothing to arbitrate in Canada's demand for a slice of American territory, the American claim to which was never disputed until it was known to contain rich gold deposits. On another branch of the same subject the Chicago *Times Herald*, whose editor is intimate with the President, remarks:—There has never been any doubt in the minds of those familiar with the politics of the Alaska Boundary Question that if the matter were left to London and Washington it could be quickly and amicably settled, and a temporary boundary line would be agreed upon that would answer all purposes for the adjustment of miners' disputes until a permanent agreement was reached by arbitration.

Mr. Mills makes a fresh statement of Canada's case in the *New York Herald*, apparently written for that journal. Like other Canadian champions, he makes the whole question turn on the Lynn Canal. The treaty requires the line to be drawn ten leagues inland parallel to the windings of the coast." The Americans say that the coastline follows that portion of the sea called the Lynn Canal, which is six miles wide at the entrance. Mr. Mills contends that the cost line ought to jump across these six miles, leaving the whole territory inland, except ten leagues, to Canada. That is the basis of the Canadian claim.

A Reuter telegram from Washington says:—It is declared here that, as the arbitration convention just signed at The Hague is ineffective as far as the United States are concerned until it has been ratified by the Senate, it cannot be taken advantage of now to settle the Alaska Boundary Question. Even after the ratification of the convention, it is said that arbitration could not be invoked regarding the boundary save with the full consent of both parties.

FROM the English point of view nothing could possibly have been a more complete or more gratifying success than the International Athletic Meeting at the Queen's Club on July 22; and even our American friends can have found nothing to interfere with their satisfaction if we except the single detail of their failure to bring off the odd event. The weather was perfect, the rain of the early morning having cooled the air without spoiling the bright sunshine of the afternoon. An immense gathering of spectators, among whom were the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, showed the keen interest taken by all classes in the contest. Then the contest itself was a splendid display of athletics, the excitement of which was sustained to the end owing to the final result remaining in doubt up to the conclusion of the last event. The different events, moreover, were won by the American and English undergraduates almost exactly in alternate succession, so that the intensity of the interest was constantly increasing, till it culminated when the competitors started in the three-mile race. And even then it was anybody's race until the runners entered the last lap when Workman drew right away and won by sixty yards, thus inflicting defeat at the last moment on the Americans. At the dinner in the evening "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in true 'Varsity fashion, and good fellow-ship abounded between the winners and losers.

ALLEGED FRANCO-RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

M. DELCASSE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by his private secretary, left Paris for St Petersburg on Aug. 2.

As officially stated in Paris, the object of M. Delcasse's journey is simply a return visit for that received by the French Government from Count Muravieff a few months ago. It must, however, be admitted, says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, that M. Delcasse's visit has a greater political significance. The "Courrier du Soir," which is well known to obtain its inspiration from the Quai d'Orsay, says that the Franco-Russian understanding "has lost none of its sincerity, force, or practical utility; that the situation has not changed since the visit of the Czar: and the Czar's visit to Paris next year will take place in the midst of the same manifestations of sympathy and enthusiasm which marked his stay among us."

It adds:—

We do not think we are committing an indiscretion in saying that M. Delcasse's desire to comply with the rules of our esy in returning Count Muravieff's visit is not the real reason which induces him to go to St. Petersburg. The French Foreign Minister wishes to confer with his Russian colleague concerning the project of the Czar's visit to the Exhibition of 1900, and, perhaps also concerning pending questions which may lead to a provisional understanding of Continental Europe against pretensions which are dangerous for the peace of the world.

It is not difficult to understand, adds the *Standard* correspondent, that the "Courrier du Soir" thus alludes to the attitude of Great Britain towards the Transvaal Government. For some time past the semi-official Press has done its utmost to accustom the French public to the idea of an understanding with Germany for Colonial affairs. Indeed, certain journals have gone so far as to affirm that,

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE reports of the parliamentary debates on the Transvaal crisis are monopolising attention in South Africa.

A *Reuter* telegram from Pretoria of July 29 said:—Regarding the suggested joint commission it is the opinion of one of the highest officials that the Government, while military preparations are proceeding, will never consent to come to a conference on purely international matters, but that if all outstanding questions between the Transvaal and Imperial Governments, including arbitration and the Convention of 1884, were brought under discussion, and the two Governments could agree beforehand on the general lines of the consultation, then the Transvaal Government would be prepared to discuss details.

The State Secretary, in an interview to-day, said that he was pleased with Lord Salisbury's speech. Touching the suggested commission, he said that if the proposal referred to all matters of dispute during the last few years, including the questions of arbitration and of the scope of the Convention, it might possibly be acceptable, but if it simply meant a joint commission upon the franchise alone, which had already been adopted by the Volksraad, he considered it would be tantamount to legislating through such commission upon the internal affairs of the country and would serve as a precedent which would go far to deprive this country of its independence—an intention which Mr. Chamberlain and other British Ministers had constantly repudiated. Mr. Reitz added, however, that it appeared possible to him that the reports received were partial, and that it was difficult to judge as to what was actually intended by them. It would be better, he said, to await fuller information on the subject.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on July 30:—I have just returned from a visit to Pretoria, having gone there to ascertain, as far as I could, by personal observation and inquiry, the effect produced by the telegraphed reports of Friday's debate in the House of Commons.

Speaking generally, the feeling in Government circles at the capital of the Transvaal is one of indignation and annoyance. The leading men in Pretoria, whatever they may say when interviewed formally, persist in thinking that the crisis may be played out as if it were a game of bluff.

The Boers have not been unwilling to yield something to the demands made on behalf of the Uitlanders. Some have been willing to yield a good deal. But even advanced members of the Progressive Party cling to their opinion that for the present, the grant of a seven years' franchise, simplified in accordance with the revised Franchise Law, ought to be enough. If all goes on smoothly, they say, a reduction of the term of probation to five years might come later on.

The crisis, however, is only just entering a new phase. Should the Imperial Government adhere to the irreducible minimum, there is the risk that it may confirm the Boers in their belief that England's chief desire is to take over the country. Indeed there are some among the burghers who say the best thing to be done is to arm straight way. Those who hold this view reckon that the Transvaal could put 30,000 men into the field, and the Orange Free State 20,000. They consider that with such a force they could easily oppose 100,000 Englishmen, and they are hopeful of scoring such a success at the outset as might encourage their friends in Cape Colony to rise. But I have also heard the idea mooted that, if the English were allowed to advance a certain distance unopposed, it would be possible to bar their retreat, and at the same time to raid Natal and Cape Colony.

Much curiosity is expressed everywhere regarding Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that the Franchise Question should be referred to a joint commission. Apparently, no official communication on the matter has been submitted as yet. Some people think that the commission would merely deal with the legal aspects of the case.

The apprehension felt in Johannesburg that any delay would be dangerous is tempered by the reflection that Mr. Chamberlain promised that the matter should be settled as speedily as possible. It is, therefore, felt that a decision in one way or the other will be arrived at with in a month at the latest.

There are some Englishmen holding influential positions who believe that further concessions will be made by the Boers. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Boers are in an irritable frame of mind, and may act without weighing the consequences.

The reports of the Transvaal debate in the Imperial Parliament have given intense satisfaction in Cape Town. The *Times* correspondent says:—The knowledge that her Majesty's Government will deal completely with the case has reassured the British section of the public.

A *Reuter* telegram from Cape Town says:—Mr. Chamberlain's report of the appointment of a joint inquiry is everywhere much discussed. Without anticipating the final verdict of the colony, there is an impression that the supporters of the Imperial policy are distinctly gratified at the result of the debate especially at the firmness of the tone adopted by Lord Salisbury.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Aug. 1, says:—In speculating on the ultimate possibilities of the crisis, the question not unnaturally arises whether a warlike settlement would really entail generations of discord. Advocates of military intervention argue that, after all, things could not be worse than they are, since the Transvaal has been for some time past a centre for the propagation of discord in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. The best way, therefore, of putting a stop to the growing mischief would be, they say, to displace the autocracy of President Kruger and the corruption attendant on it. At the same time, experienced observers are confident that the Boers, everywhere, would speedily be reconciled to the benefits of English rule.

There is, of course, a possibility that President Kruger may yield to diplomatic pressure merely in order that he may remain in power. The trouble then will be to make him adhere to his agreements. Most people here regard that as hopeless. They maintain, however, that the probability of his refusing to grant the irreducible minimum increases, and that the disposition of the Boers to underrate the strength of England has undergone no material change since the fight at Majuba Hill.

THE SCHREINER TELEGRAM.

In a telegram of July 27 the same correspondent said:—I am now able to give the *verbatim* text of the telegram sent by Mr. Schreiner to Mr. Smuts, the State Attorney of the Transvaal, which has shown to me and others in Johannesburg.

Message begins:—"Have good authority for stating that the situation is almost settled. There is despatch on way which Transvaal Government will receive through Greene, which will make a settlement probable. Advise Transvaal Government to await this despatch before doing anything further. This despatch would lead to the door of arbitration. *Festina lente.*" Message ends.

The following is a summary of the legal opinions obtained on the Dynamite Question:—

Mr. Curlewis holds that the Government acted in conflict with the regulations laid down by the Volksraad, and that therefore, the contract is *ultra vires* and not binding, and that, moreover, the contract having been broken by the company the Government has the right to declare it cancelled leaving the company to go to the High Court for damages.

Mr. Reitz also holds that the contract is *ultra vires* and says it cannot be enforced. The Government agent, in his opinion, acted fraudulently in giving away shares of the company, whose contract had not been fulfilled, and was therefore at an end, and that the matter is one for the High Court, and not for arbitration.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Aug. 2, said:—There is little day by day to report from here. The community are now awaiting with interest developments regarding the proposed inquiry. A statement has been received to the effect that the Imperial Government will in any case order an investigation, and the Press argues that a unilateral inquiry would be more damaging to the independence of the Republic than a joint inquiry. Explicit reports have been received stating that the Volksraad in secret session has rejected the President's proposal for the removal of religious disabilities, but the State Secretary has informed the representative of the Jaws that nothing is yet decided.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH ENGLAND.

To the strains of "God Save the Queen," followed by enthusiastic cheering from members and spectators, the Dominion House of Commons on July 31 unanimously passed by a standing vote the following resolution:—

This House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen with the Transvaal Republic, of which her Majesty is suzerain, from its refusal to accord to her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its government. This House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among the several classes of her Majesty's subjects in her South African possessions. This House, representing a people which has largely succeeded, by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population, in harmonising estrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such a measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the resolution, which was seconded, in Sir Charles Tupper's absence, by Mr. Foster, acting leader of the Opposition. The Premier, in justifying the presentation of the resolution, said that Canada was a living example of a country which had accorded equal rights and equal privileges to all classes within her borders, and that was all that was sought for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. He referred to the generous treatment accorded to the Dutch in Cape Colony, and expressed the hope that the feeling of universal sympathy encircling the globe, in which Canada now joined, would avert the awful arbitrament of war.

Mr. Foster commended the infinite patience of the British Government in its dealings with the Boers. He said that he seconded this resolution because it would make the Uitlanders feel that, as far as the great heart of the empire was concerned, they were "inlanders." (Cheers.) The adoption of the resolution would be another proof of the solidarity of the empire and of Canada's love for the motherland.

During the course of the discussion Sir W. Laurier read a letter from Sir C. Tupper, in which the Opposition leader expressed his cordial approval of the resolution, adding:—"I think we are bound to give all the aid in our power to her Majesty's Government in the present crisis."

SCENES IN THE CAPE ASSEMBLY.

In the Cape Assembly on Monday there was a sharp passage of arms on the second reading of the Rhodesia Customs Bill.

Mr. Schreiner apologized for Mr. Merriman's having unintentionally misled the House by incautiously stating that the Transvaal had abolished special duties on colonial products. Duties still existed on several products, varying from 5s. to 40s.

Mr. Rhodes held that Mr. Merriman had purposely misled the House.

Mr. Merriman.—"You think so."

Mr. Rhodes.—"Your colleagues think so." (Cheers.)

Mr. Rhodes added:—"The Treasurer stands on the basis of knave or fool." (Cheers.)

Mr. Merriman (excitedly).—"We have evidence enough to show who was the knave and who the fools that believed him." (Cheers and counter-cheers.)

Dr. Smartt, ex-Colonial Secretary charged Mr. Merriman with culpable negligence when, as the head of the Customs, he did not know the duties imposed by the Transvaal.

There was a further scene when Mr. Merriman incidentally insinuated that Mr. Rhodes gave Dr. Smartt Mr. Merriman's letter to the Reform Committee. Dr. Smartt challenged Mr. Merriman to deny the statements in the letter, which he read, and declared that the letter was not private, but the property of the Reform Committee and the general talk of Johannesburg at the time.

Mr. Merriman angrily produced a letter from Mr. Charles Leonard saying that the Merriman's letter was disclosed in the face of promises to the contrary, and indeed, in the face of direct prohibition.

Dr. Smartt declared that the statement that Mr. Rhodes communicated the letter to him was a deliberate untruth.

Mr. Rhodes corroborated, adding that, although he knew of Mr. Merriman's letter directly after the raid, although he had been twitted and tempted to disclose it, and although he knew how much it would help him at the time to show that a Cape Minister was with him, he had never divulged the letter. (Cheers.)

Mr. Merriman.—"How did Dr. Smartt get it?"

Mr. Rhodes said that he did not know.

The Bill was read a second time after a protest from Mr. Rhodes against giving benefits to the Transvaal when there was no reciprocity.

Mr. Merriman, in his Budget speech on Tuesday, mentioned that the reduction of duties under the convention had resulted in a decrease of £501,000 in the revenue. He estimated the expenditure at £6,878,000 and revenue at £6,544,000. He proposed an income-tax of 1s. in the pound with exemption on incomes up to £300. Farmers are to pay a land tax in lieu of income-tax of 1-2d. in the pound on the value of their farms, with exemption up to £1,200. The estimated yield of the tax is £25,000.—The *Times*, Aug. 4th.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Friday, July 28, Lord Camperdown called attention to the papers relating to the affairs of the South African Republic, and said it was desirable to let President Kruger know that no Government could long exist in this country if it were to give up the position of Great Britain as the paramount Power in South Africa. Having enumerated the grievances of the Uitlanders, his lordship expressed his belief that the Government would have interfered long ago for the purpose of remedying them, had it not been for the deplorable Jameson Raid, which could only be described as an act of filibustering. Since then, however, new grievances had arisen, and Mr. Kruger had repeatedly refused to redress them in a fair and constitutional manner. He hoped the President would be made to understand that real and irrevocable concessions must be made. We must not conceal from ourselves the fact that it was useless to rely upon moral pressure alone. He protested against the language used by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Ilford, as, in his judgment, her Majesty's Government would deserve the gravest condemnation if, at a time like the present, they did not take every step which was necessary to strengthen our forces, and to prepare us for any eventuality which might occur in South Africa. The use of plain language was much more likely to avert than to cause war.

Lord Dunraven hoped a solution of this difficult question would be found in fair concessions on the part of the Transvaal Government. The patience of the people of this country was nearly exhausted, and they had made up their minds that an end must be put by some means or other to the present strange situation.

Lord Windsor gave his strenuous support to the Government, as he felt convinced that they intended to uphold the policy enunciated in the despatches of the High Commissioner.

Lord Selborne observed that at no time since the signing of the Convention of Pretoria in 1881 could the relations between her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal be properly described as satisfactory. Over and over again, indeed, those relations had been strained almost to the verge of war. The withdrawal from the Uitlanders of privileges to which they believed themselves to be entitled led to an armed rebellion, and on the request of Lord Rosmead they laid down their weapons, but only after a promise had been made by Mr. Kruger that he would at an early date take into consideration the removal of their grievances. In the circumstances our right to interpose was as strong as it possibly could be. Her Majesty's Government had hoped that the proposals recently put forward by the Transvaal Government might form a basis of settlement, but, unfortunately, Mr. Kruger declined to take them into his confidence and to discuss with them the details of his scheme before it was passed into law by the Volksraad. He earnestly hoped that Mr. Kruger would even now accede to the proposals made to him for mutual consultations on this subject. But it must be confessed that the position was still full of anxiety. Even if it were granted that the last proposals might form a basis for a settlement, yet he could not too strongly emphasise the absolute necessity for precision as to detail and for precision as to the possibilities of the future. With regard to the policy of her Majesty's Government, he might state that at Bloemfontein Sir A. Milner laid down the minimum of reforms which would eventually put an end to the present disquietude and discontent. That minimum was the minimum of her Majesty's Government. They had put their hands to the plough and would not turn back until the cause of the disturbances in South Africa was removed. Having undertaken this task they declined altogether to give any pledge which would limit the means at their disposal to secure the result that must be achieved.

Lord Kimberley disclaimed all desire to cause any embarrassment to the Government, while reserving to himself the right to criticise their action at some future time. He did not deny that the condition of affairs as regards the Uitlanders was in the last degree unsatisfactory, and, indeed, he believed it constituted a standing danger to the whole of South Africa. Still, some allowance ought fairly to be made for the embarrassing position in which the Transvaal burghers were placed by the irruption of a motley population into the mining districts. Since the Bloemfontein conference President Kruger had conceded points of very great importance, and it seemed to him that those concessions were of such a nature as to give a reasonable hope that we might arrive at a satisfactory settlement. He desired to associate himself with the declaration made by his old colleague Sir H. Campbell-Bannermann at Ilford, and to say that nothing had yet occurred to justify war or to lead us to expect that war was imminent. Her Majesty's Government ought to exercise firm and friendly pressure in order to make it known that this country was in earnest.

The Marquess of Salisbury: If the noble earl felt in dealing with this question that he was hampered by the present state of the transactions which are going on, he will not be surprised if I confess that I am of a similar impression, but to a much greater extent in view of the events that are actually passing, and the unfortunate effect which any ill-judged words may have. I, therefore, shall accept the suggestion which was made to me that I should not be very lengthy in my remarks. The point that struck me most was the gallant attempt of the noble earl to defend the action of President Kruger. It was very amiable on his part, and showed great willingness to undertake the conduct of forlorn hopes. To my mind the protocol which has been so often referred to, and which recorded a conversation between Sir Evelyn Wood and and President Kruger when the Convention of 1881 was under negotiation, was in effect a plain condemnation of the action of President Kruger. It was stated as clearly as possible in that protocol that an era of friendly co-operation should be introduced in which both races should have, under the conduct of both Governments, the utmost equality it was possible to confer on them. That was the guiding principle of the Government in 1881. I do not affect to sympathise with the view they took. I was in a different position from Lord Camperdown, who opened this debate; I did not support it at the time; on the contrary, I resisted it to the utmost of my power. I thought it was a policy so tainted with the fault, which is a virtue in many men's eyes, but in my eyes is almost the most dangerous fault a policy can have—it was an optimist policy. It was an undue belief in the effect of that policy; the noble earl shakes his head; he disclaims the imputation, but, as all events, it was a belief that, in acting on the feelings of the Dutch population by setting up this Transvaal Republic you would avoid any danger of further friction or difficulty with them. The fallacy of that calculation was that you were acting on the morrow of a very conspicuous, if not a very great, defeat, and that your motives of general apprehension were more largely tinged with prudence than amiability. Attempts to obtain gratitude of persons first are very seldom successful if those persons have the impression that you are afraid at the same time There was, however, no doubt as to the view of our policy to which President Kruger assented in that well-known protocol, and it was a view to which he was bound throughout the rest of his political career in connection with the Transvaal State. But he took the exactly opposite line. Throughout the whole of the period that has elapsed since 1881 his one effort has been to separate the English and the Republican Government—to draw the two nations into two camps and to give the Dutch a superiority to which their numbers gave them no title, and to reduce the English to a condition almost of a conquered, certainly of a subjugated, race. I do not entirely blame him for the kind of panic which appeared to have seized on him and his advisers at the irruption of the gold diggers in 1886. It was not a very attractive population at first sight, and it is quite conceivable that they might have felt some anxiety lest those gold diggers should be able to so completely obtain the government that the Dutch might suffer precisely the disadvantages which the British Uitlanders are suffering now, I can understand, and I can to some extent make allowance for that apprehension; but where I blame him was that when this difficulty came upon him, instead of remembering the engagement which he had entered into with English people—instead of remembering the recognition of the position of England which in those two Conventions is, at all events, to a great extent manifestly and unquestionably recognised—he placed himself in an attitude of sheer opposition and never came to the English Government to consult them as to how this great and marvellous phenomenon of the irruption could be dealt with. I do not think any one could have said to him, "You are bound to your population to be overwhelmed and swept away" but it is obvious that good-will and consideration should have prompted him to give sufficient protection to the Uitlander British population without entirely annihilating the Dutch population. That, I think, is the great blame which is to be attached to him, but I refer to it especially for another purpose. There is an attempt to put the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 in the position of the laws of the Medes and Persians which alter not. I entirely concur with my noble friend Lord Selborne that from the moment the Conventions were passed no English authority desired that any step should be taken against them. So long as they were observed, so long as they were given their due vitality, I believe that every party in England was willing to recognise and sustain them. But these Conventions are mortal. They are liable to be destroyed; they can be destroyed by the act of the parties for whose benefit they were concluded. But I wish to protest against the idea that they constitute an immovable landmark to which, whatever may happen, we shall infallibly cling. I believe the reverse is the case. Little as we are disposed to disturb these Conventions while they are allowed fair and honourable life, very few of us now, if we could retrace the history of the last twenty years, would ask that the seal of England should be applied to conventions in that form. Whatever happens when the validity of these conventions is impeached, I believe they belong from that time entirely to history. What will take their place I do not know, but I will not be conventions in the same style. I am quite sure that if this country has to make exertions in order to secure the most elementary justice for British subjects—I am quite sure they will not reinstate a state of things which will bring back the old difficulties in all their formidable character at the next turn of the wheel. (Hear, Hear.) Without intruding on his thoughts, I do not think President Kruger has sufficiently considered this. But with respect to our present policy it has been so very well and clearly stated by my noble friend Lord Selborne that it would be idle for me to repeat it. His words are exactly those I would have chosen. We have to save, to rescue British subjects from treatment which we should not think it right to endure in any country, even if there were no conventional engagements between us, but which it is doubly wrong that we should endure when the very terms of the protocols and Conventions of 1881 and 1884 obviously protect them from any such disgraceful treatment. How we are going to do this, how we intend to apply this remedy to dissipate this great evil, that naturally I cannot now examine in detail. I agree with the noble earl opposite that the advances which have been made are to a certain extent hopeful, and if they are genuinely carried out, and if they show a real desire to eliminate this racial feeling and inequality and put the two races fairly and honestly on the same footing, I think that we may look forward to a peaceful solution of a crisis which is undoubtedly complicated and anxious. How long we are to consider this solution, what patience we are bound to show—these things I will not discuss for reasons the noble Earl suggested to me. We have to consider, not only the feelings of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, but what is much more important to us the feeling of our fellow-subjects at the Cape. That is a consideration we must bear carefully in mind. We should be responsible if any undue impatience or irritation on our part should cause an angry termination of what might have been a peaceful solution. But I can only say what, in one form or another, has been said by many members of the Government—I prefer to use the words of my noble friend Lord Selborne—We have put our hands to the plough, and we do not intend to withdraw them. (Cheers.)

The subject then dropped.

In the House of Commons, on Friday July 28, there was a very large attendance both of members and strangers in anticipation of a momentous debate on crisis in the Transvaal.

Among the questions was one by Mr. Maclean, who wished to know whether, in the event of war, any Indian or black troops would be employed, for which see "India in Parliament."

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, and the Vote for the Colonial Office having been put from the chair, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman rose to call attention to the state of affairs in the Transvaal. He asked at the outset of his speech that reticence and reserve should be observed in this debate, it being essential that nothing should be said which could embitter race feeling in South Africa. He recognised that the relations between the Transvaal Government and the Uitlander population constituted a state of affairs which was not only injurious to the interests of the latter but was a source of danger to the peace and prosperity of all the States and colonies in South Africa, and he agreed with the Secretary for the Colonies that we were entitled to make representations to the Government of the South American Republic and to support those representations with vigour. But he could not understand the surprise which was felt in some quarters at the resistance of the burghers to the demands of the Uitlanders, for the Boer inhabitants felt that they were being swamped by the huge incursion of newcomers, and it was not astonishing that they should regard this invasion of their territory with suspicion. Such suspicion might not be wise, but it was natural. Then the Jameson Raid—that blunder discreditable to our country and our races—had furnished the Boers with a special reason for viewing our actions with mistrust. How, he asked, was the reluctance of the Boers to grant the Uitlanders' claims to be overcome? He disbelieved in the efficacy of threats, and he added, amid the cheers of his supporters, that he saw nothing in the situation to justify armed interference. Of course, occasions might arise in different parts of the world when it would be necessary to take up arms in vindication of our rights; but a war in South Africa with one of the independent States would be one of the direst calamities that could occur, for however successful we might be—and he did not for a moment doubt that we should be successful—the result would be a legacy which would last for many generations and which would render the government of South Africa almost impossible. In support of this view he quoted from speeches made by Mr. Chamberlain in 1896, and then turning to the consideration of the best method of influencing the Boers to accord better treatment to the Uitlanders, he expressed the opinion that the one sovereign way todo this was by bringing to bear upon the Transvaal Government the influence of the enlightened Dutch opinion of the Cape. Having said that the thanks of the whole empire were due to Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr for the part they had taken in securing concessions, he discussed the franchise question, remarking that the limits within which a solution of the difficulty could best be found had been admirably stated by Sir A. Milner in his account of the Bloemfontein Conference. He thought it strange that anyone should entertain the idea that we should go to war in order to enable a number of our fellow-citizens hurriedly to assume another citizenship. The idea was comical. With regard to the franchise, the only difference of opinion now was as to whether the retrospective term should be five years or seven. He recognised that the Transvaal Government ought not to take away with one hand what they had given with the other, but he could not contemplate a rupture of friendly relations upon such a question as the difference between five years and seven. Although he hoped that the term agreed upon finally would be less than seven years, he believed that if patience were shown the outstanding difficulties would be settled, and looked forward with hope to a time when discord would have disappeared from the Transvaal, and when, as in Canada, firm friendly relations between people of different blood would have been established.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chamberlain said he agreed with a great deal that the right hon. gentleman had said, and in nothing more than in the expression of the hope that nothing would occur in the debate which might endanger or delay a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. (Hear, hear). But he could not altogether congratulate the right hon. gentleman upon the success of his endeavours in that direction, for some of his observations were undoubtedly calculated to embarrass her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) The question was not a new one. It had caused anxiety to successive Governments ever since the retrocession of the Transvaal. The question had been in existence for the last fifteen years, though it had only recently been brought to a head by the petition from a very large number of British subjects. In his judgment there was no doubt whatever as to the genuineness of that petition. (Hear, hear.) No one who read the Blue Book would hesitate to accept it as accurately setting forth the views of the Uitlanders, and no one of any representative importance would, he imagined, deny that the grievances there stated were serious. But if there had been no petition the question would have arisen whether acknowledged grievances of British subjects did not demand the attention of her Majesty's Government. The Government had come to the conclusion that the complaints were well founded, and that view found confirmation throughout the civilised world. (Cheers.) In South Africa the great party represented by Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr sympathised with the grievances of the Uitlanders. But he did not wish to lay stress upon individual grievances. The danger was in the situation. If the grievances were as stated, or accidental, or if they were on remonstrance promptly redressed, they would not constitute a difficulty of importance, but what was serious was that they were the result of a settled policy of the Boers ever since the Convention of 1884 was signed. (Cheers.) It was an oligarchical Government, and its efforts had been directed for fifteen years, contrary to the spirit of the Convention, to placing the Uitlanders in a position of distinct and definite inferiority to the Dutch in the Transvaal. That was not only irritating, but it was dangerous to imperial interests. (Cheers.) From time to time matters had been brought to a crisis, and once an insurrection had been provoked. The effect of the raid had been disastrous to the cause of reform, but it was a consequence of misgovernment. (Hear, hear.) The subordination of British subjects to the ruling race was a source of constant menace to the peace and prosperity of the whole of the Transvaal, and, worse than all, had created that race antagonism of which the right hon. gentleman had spoken. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to contemplate war, but race antagonism could not be the consequence of war for it existed now. (Hear, hear.) It did not arise in the Orange Free State. There British subjects lived side by side with the Dutch in perfect harmony. And it did not arise with the Dutch in Cape Colony. The source of the poison was in the Transvaal, and being there it could not be prevented from spreading into adjacent colonies and creating disaffection in the Orange Free State and Cape Colony unless measures were taken to eradicate it. (Cheers.) The question was one of our predominance in South Africa and of peace throughout that country. (Hear, hear.) If this bitter controversy went on it was likely to have an effect upon the attitude of the natives who remained quiet and peaceable owing to our prestige and influence, but if they saw this country treated with scant courtesy they would be led to think that the strength was against us. (Hear, hear.) The necessity for a satisfactory settlement was recognised everywhere except on the benches opposite. (Cheers.) It was admitted in the States and in the comments of the foreign Press, and it was emphasised by the offers of assistance from our colonies. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon: The British Empire against 30,000 farmers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not think the number of the Boers had anything to do with the justice of the case. If the present state of things were allowed to continue indefinitely it must cost us in the future many wars, and might be the prelude to something like national extinction. (Cheers.) The Convention did not take away our right of interference, but extended it, and these evasions of the Convention showed a disposition to mince it. That is the right hon. gentleman was not one of those who thought that moral pressure should be continued indefinitely. All the fears of Dutch disaffection were, he believed, exaggerated. The Dutch in Cape Colony had everything that was denied by the Transvaal Government to the Uitlanders. He invited the House not to forget that there was another side to the question besides that put forward by the right hon. gentleman. There were British in South Africa; they were in the majority, and their claims also had to be considered. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fatal mistake to ignore in deference to the sentiment of the Dutch, who had no grievance whatever—to discourage the British or impair their faith in the flag that covered them. (Cheers.) This question was coming to a head when the late Government was in office, and promises had been made which had not been fulfilled. The attitude of the Colonial Office and of the Government had been one of patience and moderation. They had waited in the hope that President Kruger would make some concessions, but things had gone from bad to worse, and it was clear that in all material respects legislation since the raid had placed the Uitlander population in a more and more inferior position. No one entertained any wish to interfere with the independence we had granted to the Transvaal. The desire was to place it on a firmer basis, so that with the equality of races promised in the Convention, the Transvaal would no longer remain a source of unrest and disturbance. He was in hopes that a satisfactory result would be arrived at, in spite of language and articles which have been taken as expressions of sympathy with the Boers. He believed that President Kruger now understood that her Majesty's Government were in earnest, and that they had the nation behind them. His trusted under those circumstances to the President's common-sense and to his knowledge that reforms were necessary to secure justice. The great mass of the people in this country were, he believed, prepared to support the Government, if the occasion should arise, in any measure that they might consider it necessary to take to secure justice to British subjects in the Transvaal, and the due observance of the promises on the faith of which the independence of the Republic had been granted. (Loud cheers.)

Immediately Mr. Chamberlain sat down the House began to empty, and the debate was continued before a very poor audience. Colonel Saunderson detailed his own experiences in the Transvaal, and Mr. Dillon made, as usual, a violent anti-British speech. Mr. Courtney followed, and dealt in detail with the case of the man Edgar and contended that the police were justified in shooting this man in self-defence, and that it was utterly unfair to speak as if Edgar had been deliberately murdered. The man whom Edgar assaulted had also died, and the two were now buried within a few feet of one another in the same cemetery. Mr. Courtney also strongly condemned the tone described as the bellicose speeches of the Colonial Secretary, and reminded the House that in 1877 he and Mr. Chamberlain had stood side by side "pleading for peace and forbearance."

In the Commons, on Tuesday, August 1, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Hogan, said that he had no official confirmation of the report that President Kruger had agreed to the removal of religious disabilities in the Transvaal; and Mr. Goschen, answering a question on the subject of "Brassey's Naval Annual," explained that the attitude of the Admiralty towards the book was one of benevolent neutrality, and that no important or confidential details had been supplied by the officials of the department for publication. Lord Brassey, he added, was not the kind of person to countenance the disclosure of official secrets.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE Explanatory Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India on the accounts and estimates relating to 1899-1900 have just been presented to Parliament (C.—9,399). As usual, the Secretary of State discusses the Budgets of the last two years, as well as that for the current year. The following table, showing net revenue and expenditure, gives the general features of the three periods:—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Net Revenue	59,315,309	63,076,000	62,477,000
Net Expenditure	64,674,520	59,017,200	58,544,400
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	—5,359,211	+4,059,400	+3,932,600

As regards 1898-99, the year completed last March, Lord George Hamilton says:—

There is an estimated increase of 1,658,200 rx. in the net revenue, and a reduction of 1,509,800 rx. in the net expenditure, so that it is anticipated that the position will be better by 3,168,000 rx.

In the net revenue the estimated increase of 1,658,200 rx. arises thus:—The net receipts from opium were better by 655,400 rx., salt by 305,500 rx., Customs by 331,000 rx., and other heads by 366,300 rx.

Of the reduction of 1,509,800 rx. in the net expenditure, the rise in the estimated value of the rupee from 15·385d. to 16d. accounted for 1,070,600 rx. in the exchange on the sterling expenditure. Apart from this, there were reductions in India of 848,000 rx. in the railway revenue account, 326,900 rx. in irrigation, 520,800 rx. under Army, chiefly owing to the early cessation of the military operations, 247,600 rx. in military and civil works, and 167,700 rx. in the cost of the collection of the revenue; while there were increases of 141,600 rx. under telegraph and 329,100 rx. in the medical charges, with a diminution of 244,400 rx. under other heads, and in the adjustments with the provincial Governments there was an increase of 834,700 rx., in addition to special payments amounting to 700,000 rx. on account of their expenditure in connection with the famine and plague. In England the charges were reduced by 189,200l. The result is that, while the imperial expenditure was diminished by 2,791,300 rx., the provincial Governments contributed less than had been expected by 1,281,500 rx., so that the net expenditure charged on the revenue was lessened by 1,509,800 rx.

The more immediately interesting subject, however, is the Budget for 1899-1900. The figures of this Budget have already been published, and their effect as compared with 1898-99 is thus summarised in the present memorandum:—

Compared with the Budget for 1898-99, the following are the alterations expected in the Budget for 1899-1900:—

In the net revenue there is a very general improvement—		
Opium being better by	Rx. 673,400	
Land revenue and provincial rates by	167,100	
Other heads by	218,100	
Increase of net revenue		Rx. 1,058,600
In the net expenditure there are reductions under—		
Army, mainly owing to the cessation of the military operations	Rx. 1,303,400	
Railway revenue account through better receipts	1,217,200	
Interest, by transfer of debt of Public Work account	363,500	
Irrigation	101,300	
	Rx. 2,988,400	
Against which must be set increases in—		
Medical charges, owing to the plague	468,300	
Telegraph	168,400	
Military Works, for frontier defences	136,500	
Civil Works, by means of the special grants to the provincial Governments	638,100	
Collection of revenue, especially land revenue	143,200	
Police	111,500	
Other heads	147,200	
	1,813,700	
Reduction of net expenditure		1,174,700
		2,233,300
To this has to be added the increase in the amount by which the expenditure is to be met from the provincial balances		807,900
Making a total improvement of		Rx. 3,041,200

The Secretary of State goes on to say:—

The reduction in the Budget for the current year of 599,600 rx. in the net revenue from the amount in the revised estimate of 1898-99 is due mainly to a diminution by 282,500 rx. of the receipts from salt, chiefly in Madras, where the Excise receipts on that article were unusually large in 1898-99, and by 261,400 rx. in those from Customs, as it is expected that the exports of rice and the imports of silver and oils will fall off.

The total net expenditure, imperial and provincial, in 1899-1900 is expected to be larger than in the revised estimate for 1898-99 by 1,869,800 rx. The special grants, amounting to 700,000 rx., made to the provincial Governments last year, are in the Budget devoted to expenditure on civil works, under which head there is an increase of 843,800 rx.; the charges for collection of revenue are enhanced by 310,100 rx.; for the civil departments, chiefly medical, police, and law and justice, by 640,100 rx.; for military and special defence works by 119,600 rx.; for irrigation by 123,300 rx.; and under other heads by 119,800 rx.; but, owing to the cessation of the military operations on the North-West Frontier, there is a net reduction under Army of 286,900 rx. But, while in 1898-99 payments to the provincial Governments are included amounting to 1,417,900 rx. in excess of their expenditure, the Budget for 1899-1900 contemplates that 924,700 rx. of the total expenditure will be defrayed from their balances, so that the addition of these two sums, amounting to 2,342,600 rx., comes as a credit to the Imperial Government in the comparison of the two years, and the net expenditure charged on the revenue of the year is reduced by 472,900 rx.

Setting this reduction against that in the net revenue, it will be seen that, on the whole, the imperial position is worse by 126,800 rx. than in the previous year.

As regards exchange the memorandum says:—

In 1897-98 the gold value of the rupee was 15·354d., and the charge for exchange 10,562,301 rx. In the revised estimate for 1898-99 the average rate was taken at 16d. (it actually proved to be 15·973d.), and the charge reduced to 9,253,600 rx. In the Budget for 1899-1900 the Government of India, in order to avoid the appearance of being too sanguine, have taken what they term the "modest estimate" of 15 3-4d., at which rate the charge is calculated to be 9,686,500 rx.

LORD ROSEBERY ON MANLINESS.

In distributing the prizes at Epsom College on July 29 Lord Rosebery delivered an interesting discourse on manliness. Lord Rosebery, who was received with continued and loud applause, said:—There were reasons why he should not address the boys at any length. In the first place it was very hot, and in the second place there was the question as to the copyright of speeches. He was not prepared to utter to-day what might to-morrow prove to be stolen goods. Until the question was settled he must be brief. Then again, the audience was mixed. Practically there were before him four of the seven ages of man, commencing with the boy, with shining morning face—he did not know whether it glittered in the same way at night—and ending with the parents and masters. The first and primary object of every school was to turn out men, for their country depended on them. In England, at least as regarded the old schools they had not been so successful in turning out men best fitted to meet the difficulties and competition of life. Some foreign countries—Switzerland and Prussia—depended almost entirely on their schools, and owed to them the places they now held among the nations of the earth. They in England made the product of their schools essentially men, and in instilling the qualities of manliness, their schools continued to succeed. In that particular, therefore, he was content to give classics and mathematics a secondary place. They must not, however, imagine that manhood only came as a result of school training, because from the moment the boy left the nursery no could show qualities of manhood. Manhood was a quality that was always admired. They in England had always paid a high tribute to men. If they knew a man who stood out among his fellows in all the attributes of manhood they admired him, and cared not to what race or country he belonged. For instance, Major Marchand had accomplished his task of journeying across Africa in such a manner as would always crown his name with glory. Though Major Marchand's duties placed him in momentary collision with the interests of England, he (the speaker) felt sure that if he had come to England he would have met with a reception second only to that he received in France. They in England honoured such men not because they could not produce them, but because they appreciated them. What, perhaps, showed a boy's manhood at its best was his power to say "No."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A TELEGRAM from Manila through "Laffan's Agency" says:—General Hall's division has captured Calamba, an important position on the south of Laguna de Bay. The Americans had four killed and eleven wounded. They destroyed the Filipinos' works north and south of the telegraph station. Thirty Spanish women prisoners were rescued and taken to Manila, but the Filipinos succeeded in carrying off forty Spanish prisoners.

The Washington correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on July 30:—Telegrams published here as having passed between Mr. M'Kinley and General Otis only partially reveal the security of General Otis's position. While Mr. Elihu Root, the new Minister of the War Department, devotes himself to the civil side of the Secretaryship, he will entrust the military side to General Miles, who is an intimate friend of long standing. This means that there will be no change in the Philippines in the immediate future. The reason for General Miles's approval of General Otis is to be found in the frequent assurances of the latter that explicit developments may shortly be expected. Blockading for the prevention of the supply of arms and ammunition to the Filipinos will be a prominent feature of the operations that will be arranged between General Miles and General Otis. It has been established by a lawsuit at Canton that an American subject has been concerned in this

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing the following despatch of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated July 25, 1899. No. 140 (Financial) :—

My Lord.—In my despatch dated April 7, 1898, No. 67, I informed your predecessor that it had been decided to refer to a committee the proposals made by his Government with a view to the completion of the policy initiated in 1893, when, as a first step towards the establishment of a gold standard in India, the Indian mints were closed. The terms of reference were as follows :—"It will be the duty of the committee to deliberate and report to me upon these proposals and upon any other matter which they may regard as relevant thereto, including the monetary system now in force in India, and the probable effect of any proposed changes upon the internal trade and taxation of that country; and to submit any modifications of the proposals of the Government, or any suggestions of their own, which they may think advisable for the establishment of a satisfactory system of currency in India, and for securing, as far as is practicable, a stable exchange between that country and the United Kingdom."

2. The report of that committee was presented to me on July 7, and on that day I communicated its main provisions to your Excellency by telegraph. The report was at the same time presented to Parliament, and copies have been forwarded to your Government in ordinary course.

3. In their letter of March 24, 1898, No. 92 forwarding letters from important bodies in Bombay on the currency situation, the Government of your predecessor stated that they had finally decided not to revert to the silver standard. In this decision the committee express their concurrence, and they go on to indicate their conclusion that steps should be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to this determination, and to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard. With this view they recommend that the British sovereign be made a legal tender and a current coin in India, and that the Indian mints be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold. But, while making this recommendation, the committee think it undesirable that any limit should be imposed on the amount for which rupees should be a legal tender; nor do they consider that you should undertake any obligation to pay gold in exchange for rupees.

4. Your Excellency will therefore observe that the committee are in agreement with the Government of your predecessor as regards the main lines of policy to be adopted, while differing from them as to the means by which the objects in view should be obtained. While concurring in the opinion of that Government that the mints should remain closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver, and that a gold standard should be adopted without delay, the committee do not recommend the practical steps proposed for the attainment of this object by the Government of your predecessor, whose recommendations, in the opinion of the committee, might probably have been modified if they could have foreseen the course of events during the past year, and would seem to have been based to an undue extent on a belief in the immediate effect of a contraction of the currency in raising exchange.

5. With regard to the rate at which, if the above mentioned recommendations are accepted, the rupee should be valued in sterling, the committee are not unanimous, inasmuch as two members are in favour of a rate of 15d.; eight, including the chairman, advise the definite adoption of the rate of 16d., which, with unimportant variations, may be said to have been the rate in force during the last eighteen months; and one, while agreeing with the principles of the report, would prefer to take no immediate action for fixing a ratio.

6. Her Majesty's Government have given to this report the careful consideration which its great importance deserves; they are impressed by the array of arguments and facts embodied in it; and they have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to accept generally and to act upon the principles which it recommends.

7. I have therefore decided in Council that the policy of keeping the Indian mints closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver shall be maintained; and I request that you will, as soon as you may deem it expedient, take the necessary steps for making the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin, and that you will make preparations for the coinage of gold under the conditions suggested by the committee. As regards the permanent ratio which the rupee should bear to the sovereign, after carefully weighing the arguments of those who are in favour of a lower rate than that which now obtains, I have no hesitation in accepting the view of the majority, who recommend an exchange rate of 16d. per rupee, or 15 rs. to the sovereign, and in this opinion I am confident that your Excellency's Government, especially after the experience of the last eighteen months, will be disposed to concur.

8. I am also in accord with the committee as to the general principles by which your Government should be guided in the management of your gold reserve in the absence of a legal obligation to give gold in exchange for rupees—namely, that you should make it freely available for foreign remittances whenever exchange falls below specie point, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable.

9. I desire particularly to commend to your attention the important recommendation with regard to the improvement and concentration of banking facilities contained in the separate report of Mr. Hambro.

10. The strong opinion against sterling borrowing for currency purposes which is expressed in the separate report of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holland, and Sir John Muir, and which is, to some extent, supported by the unanimous recommendation of the committee in favour of a restriction of the growth of your Government's gold obligations, will no doubt have your careful consideration.

11. I shall be glad to receive any observations or suggestions which your Excellency's Government may desire to make for the furtherance of the policy which has been adopted.—I have, &c., GEORGE HAMILTON.

LORD ROBERTS ON ARMY MARKSMANSHIP.

IN an address to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men taking part in the All-Ireland Rifle Meeting at the Curragh, Lord Roberts, while admitting the greater importance which is now given to Musketry in the Army, trust that the time is not far off when it will be recognised as the *sine qua non* of Infantry soldiers' training, and as very important to Cavalry soldiers also. But he goes on to say, efficiency in musketry, like everything else in the Army, depends upon the officers, and to enable musketry to be given its proper place in the curriculum of military education it is essential that officers should prove in a practical manner their belief in its importance by frequently taking part in range practices, and by competing at meetings such as this. Firing at moving objects, at unknown distances, and also at fixed objects differing in form and colour from the well-known bulls-eye of the rifle range is the kind of shooting that is required in skirmishing and jungle warfare, and, considering the tremendous power of the modern rifle in the hands of first-class shots, we should spare no time, trouble, or expense in educating a proportion at least of our soldiers to be real experts in the use of their arms—men who would be able to act as usefully and intelligently as the Goorkha scouts, who were employed with such admirable results by General Sir William Lockhart during the Tirah expedition.

INDIA FOREST AND POLICE SERVICES.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first seven places in order of merit in the competitive examination for seven appointments in the India Forest Service, held on June 27 and following days :—

	Marks.		Marks.
aMorgan, V G	8,258	Barry, P	6,668
Malcolm, C A von B	7,879	Maitland-Kirwan, J D	6,372
Jeffery, G R	7,408	Courthope, E A	6,235
Townshend, G M	6,712		

a The name of this candidate appears also in the list of candidates for the Indian Police Force. Upon the final allocation of this candidate will depend the ultimate position of the candidate, numbered 877 in the examination, who stands next in order of merit.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first ten places in order of merit in the competitive examination for the ten appointments in the Indian Police Force, held on June 27 and following days :—

	Marks.		Marks.
aMorgan, V G	8,258	Stevenson, E T H	7,553
Coventry, W A	8,041	bMorony, T H	7,455
Boylan, J D	7,923	Ezechiel, F R	7,290
Clarke, W M F	7,904	Jenkins, J D	7,218
Dodd, R J S	7,871	Doan, G W	7,086

a The name of this candidate appears also in the list of candidates for the Indian Forest Service. Upon the final allocation of this candidate will depend the ultimate position of the candidate, numbered 825 in the examination, who stands next in order of merit.

b This candidate has still to satisfy the Medical Board as to his thorough physical fitness for service in India.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July, 1899, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which be held in the course of a few days :—

I.—FOR CAVALRY AND FOOT GUARDS.*

	Marks.		Marks.
Hayton, J F	8,869	Bruce, R W V	6,122
Craven, T L	8,053	Stephen, C J	6,038
Tritton, A G	7,508	Stracey, R G	5,919
Clarke, G C C	7,222	Knowles, M	5,872
Goodlife, M H S	6,884	Radcliffe, J L P	5,699
Beynon, E St P	6,410	Sartorius, E F F	5,551
Wilkin, C E	6,339	Paget, G M	5,534
Ponsonby, Hon C M B	6,165		

* The Cavalry and Foot Guards candidates are on one list, and no candidate can be accepted for the Foot Guards unless he is among the first sixteen on the combined Cavalry and Foot Guards list.

II.—FOR INFANTRY.

	Marks.		Marks.
Young, M J D	11,303	Robertson, R A H	7,673
Carter, R P	10,404	Green-Armytage, P D	7,659
Blair, G L	10,375	Grieve, C C	7,633
Tyrrell, C H	10,334	Wood, G B G	7,631
Norris, A K	9,898	Young, R C	7,598
Traill, T B	9,225	Wavell, A J B	7,595
Morgan, M H H	8,955	Northland (Viscnt)	7,529
Brown, A M	8,735	Tunnard, L	7,503
Lee, M G	8,563	Jemmett-Browne, A E	7,483
Waller, W A	8,534	Lovering, W R	7,476
Hodgson, F F	8,530	Lee, S H	7,417
Ebden, F T P	8,452	Dyer, G N	7,416
Crauford, A	8,393	Morgan, G H	7,410
Hunt, C E	8,381	Davis, H J N	7,408
Currey, V F	8,316	Toulmin, A M	7,407
Atkinson, H C	8,304	Phillips, S	7,400
Cooper, G C	8,300	Lawson, J L	7,319
Maclean, L J	8,240	Smith, J M	7,290
Hare, E C B	8,136	White, A W	7,259
Richards, W H P	8,1 3	Byrne, E G J	7,257
Anson, G F W	8,117	Mauby, J E	7,224
Bealey, A C G	8,107	Harrison, G	7,215
Macpherson, H E G	8,095	Wynne-Finch, G	7,197
McCulloch, R L	8,083	Airy, G	7,190
Harper, A F	8,011	Wilson, J H G	7,162
Wright, C E S	8,011	Wellesley, F H B	7,145
Patrickson, D M	8,010	Cruddas, B	7,139
Spencer, J A W	7,988	Kissman, F F I	7,131
Batcheior, L H A	7,916	McCleverty, P H	7,076
Kershaw, S H	7,913	Emerson, C E	7,060
Hathorn-Hwaite, J C	7,893	Stapledon, C C	7,052
Marshall, W W	7,880	Butt, A C	7,049
Rind, G B A	7,805	Murray, H F F	7,041
Panton, H B N	7,761	Buller, H G	7,030
Temple, R D	7,747	Thurlow, E G L	7,022
Wilson, J H	7,738	Blewitt, G T	7,014
Higson, F	7,729	Denny, F W	7,007
Macdonald, K W	7,726	Bruce, R W	7,006
Ray, D De L O J	7,706	Greenstreet, F G	6,991
Sandford, V V V	7,676	Orton, S B	6,985

III.—FOR THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

	Marks.		Marks.
Leatham, B H	6,984	Cumine, G J G G	6,921
Anderson, H E C	6,959	West, A B	6,912
Brodhurst Hill, R	6,917		

The following Queen's Cadet and Queen's India Cadet have passed a qualifying literary examination for cadetship at the Royal Military College, candhurst:—

IV.—QUEEN'S CADET.

Carter, J F C ..... 6,963 Marks.

V.—QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

	Marks.		Marks.
Brind, R M	7,403	Buller, N M	5,551
Cooke, R S	6,101	Pearse, G	5,110

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE AUGUST, 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A P Thornton, B
Maj F H S P Davies, B
Major C N Beasley, I M S, B
Lieut B R Daunt, B
Mr E S Symes, C I E, B Cov
Mr T C Wilson, B Cov
Mr C J C Donoghue, B
Mr R C Chapman, B
Mr A Dewick, B
Mr T T Logan, M
Mr G Keatinge, Bo Cov
Mr G C Whitworth, Bo Cov
Mr C F Simon, Bo
Col W A Broome
Lieut-Col C H Powell
Lieut-Col C G Mansel
Lieut-Col H J Jervis
Maj r W Quantin
Major S H Henderson
Major A B Pritchard
Major R S Maclagan
Major G Vaid
Capt A F P Paxton
Capt E G Vaughan
Lieut W A Watts-Jones
Lieut A S Balfour
Lieut G H Taylor
Lieut A F Henderson
Lieut R J T Stewart
Lieut F W Brunner
Commander C W R Hooper, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R Scott, B Cov, 1 week's furl.
Mr T H S Biddulph, B, 2 mo furl
Mr W Troup, B, 1 week's extraordinary leave.
Mr W B Chambers, B, 4 mo M C.
Mr J B Leventhorpe, B, furl to 2 years.
Mr E L Vaughan, M Cov, 17 days' furl.
Mr W W Drew, Bo Cov, 3 mo furl.
Mr A S M Ritchie, Bo 3 days' extraordinary leave
Major F H R Drummond C I E, 4 mo.
Major H S Andrews Speed, 3 mo.
Capt C L Hamilton, 3 mo.
Capt A C S Clarke, 6 mo.
Capt A Giles, till Dec 4, 1899.
Capt G H Weller, 3 mo.
Lieut J E Hughes, 2 mo.
Lieut H A Gib, 1 mo.
Lieut F G A Wimberley, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E Hudson, I M S, B
Mr R Scott, B Cov
Mr E A de Brett, B Cov
Mr W Sullivan, B
Mr W Macdonald, B
Mr W A Nedham, B
Mr C E Crawley, B
Mr A C Harlock, B
Major F C Reeves, I M S, M
Mr E L Vaughan, M Cov
Mr H W Keys, Bo
Capt A G de V Chichester
Capt L W Shakespear
Capt A G W Moore
Second Lieut A R Sprenger

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July, 1899, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London in the course of a few days :—

	Marks.		Marks.
Couchman, H J	13,820	Strover, M R	10,227
Broke-smith, P W L	13,102	Bald, P R	10,208
Burrton, W A	13,045	Williams, M S P	10,066
Legh, F B	12,346	Nation, F C	9,989
O Brien, A U M	11,893	Holt-White, F K	9,930
Day, H E	11,776	Carter, R G W	9,898
Blount, G H R	11,643	Yule, G U	9,894
Holdich, G W V	11,575	Pye, K W	9,883
Young, E de L	11,525	Lindsay, W D	9,786
Trevelyan, H	11,476	Mead, A	9,747
Prince, P E	11,448	Robinson, I J W	9,740
Young, H G	11,399	Harvey, P R de Y	9,680
Battye, B C	11,275	Gardner-Waterman A	9,639
Stephens, H K	11,201	de Bourbel de Montpincon, B A	9,591
Evans, C E	11,200	Sandford, D A	9,572
Rogers, E	11,115	Cooke, P G B	9,550
Lee, H G A	11,074	Wilmer, E	9,523
Burdon, C W	10,976	Hawrey, H C	9,500
Chambers, W T	10,825	Kisley, C G	9,364
Crofton, M R H	10,811	Cameron, A H	9,339
Lynch, C St John	10,767	Rich, C S	9,338
Dowling, H C T	10,766	Micklem, C	9,330
Gaskell, H S	10,716	Dunsterville, H E	9,310
Vivian, C E	10,713	Brommer, A D St G	9,249
Bagshawe, W F M	10,696	Stace, R E	9,139
Haig, D de H	10,691	Cooper, C G A	9,056
Cotter, V R	10,629	Berry, C E	9,052
Wynter, H W	10,501	Sheppard, R C	9,141
Willcocks, A J	10,475	Sweeny, H E	9,131
Kelly, W H	10,436	Boyd, S	8,981
Huntingford, W B	10,424	Dreyer, G V	8,933
Mansfield, J R W	10,394	Wace, S L	8,929
Stokes, W N	10,282	Bourne, A G B	8,900

The date on which the successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy has been postponed to Aug. 17 next, by direction of the Secretary of State for War.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful competitors in the literary examination of University candidates, subject to their passing a medical examination which will be held in the course of a few days :—

	Marks.		Marks.
Curling, B J	10,397	Grimley, H C	6,766
Craik, J G E	9,603	*Wilson, R C	6,405
Brooke, N P	8,809	Chawner, L C	6,367
Supple, W H	8,200	Macara-Finnie, C J S	6,255
Maxwell, E L	7,725	Harman, F de W	6,190
Kirk, J W C	7,711	Harland, P S	6,174
Wilson, D D	7,603	Strong, G L	6,141
Grigg, E W	7,443	Davis, A L	6,112
Jubb, C O	7,407	Oldham, W F	6,040
Bolvillie, G E	7,238	Hooker, J S	6,024
MacKenzie, J	7,236	French, E N	6,021
Ward, A E M	7,212	Bennett, J H	5,986
Swallson, J L	6,985	Nicholson, W N	5,934
Kennedy, A E	6,866	Bruce, V F	5,886
Barlow, E	6,804	Tomlinson, F W	5,831

*Provisionally admitted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, July 21.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major A F Gatliff is granted he brev t rank of lieut-col, under the provisions of her My's Order in Council of March 19, 1833.

July 26.

The undermentioned gentleman to be a lieut on the Supplementary List of her Majesty's fleet, under the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of June 23, 1895, and Aug 9 1898—Sub-Lieut of the Royal Naval Reserve—J T Blake.

Royal Marine Artillery—Lieut G Senior to be capt, vice Rose, seconded.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut J Sampson to be lieut.

July 27.

The following sub-lieuts have been promoted to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet—G T Bowles, A W Tomlinson The following acting sub-lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieut in her Majesty's fleet—E H F Boughey, F O Dew, C F Ballard, W B Grubb, G T Bowles, A W Tomlinson, F A W B Buller, A F J Maclermott, H C S Rawson, M B Baillie-Hamilton, A H Smyth, R A Richards, B W Barrow.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut G W Gordon to be lieut The undermentioned gentleman to be assistant engineer—J Gould.

July 29.

The undermentioned engineers have been prom to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet—G W Roome, W H Beckett.

WAR OFFICE, August 1.

6th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut F E Till to be lieut, vice J L Reid, resigned.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt R Cooper to be major, vice H S Follett, ret.

4th Hussars—Second Lieut S E W Thompson to be lieut, vice A O Francis, resigned.

6th Dragoons—Major G O'Connor retires on ret pay; Capt T H E Dauncey, from 21st Lancers, to be major, vice G O'Connor; Capt J W Yardley retires on ret pay.

13th Hussars—Qrmr-Sergt G Rupert, from the Cavalry Depot, to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Honorary Capt W Carter, ret.

21st Lancers—Lieut C J Clerk, adj, to be capt, to complete establishment.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieuts: H R Poole and J Y H Ridout; Lieut A E C Myers to be divisional adj; Supernumerary Lieut. (District Officer) J H B Johns one to be lieut (district officer), vice T. Y. Cresswell, seconded.

Ceylon Mauritius Battalion—Subadar Farid Khan retires on ret pay.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col R M Hyslop, assist insp-gen of fortifications at Headqrs, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieut-col, is retained as supernumerary to the establishment of the corps, under the provisions of Article 103 a Royal Warrant, May 30, 1893 Major H E Rawson to be lieut-col, vice Brevet Col R M Hyslop, Capt W Mellis to be major, vice H E Rawson. Gentleman Cadet C S Reid, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieut.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut G B A Russell to be lieut, vice G O T Yon, prom.

Regimental District—Brevet Col H H Mathias, C B, aide-de-camp to the Queen, from lieut-col, half-pay, to be col, to command the 75th Regimental District (the Gordon Highlanders), vice Col T S Gildea, dec.

Discharge Depot—Lieut-Col S G M. Jopp retires on ret pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scot (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut E F Annand to be capt, vice H McMicking, seconded. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts :—R Drysdale, vice T. Lord Denman, resigned; C L Price, vice E F Annand.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Second Lieut M S Williams to be lieut, vice R Bright, seconded.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut H Galloway is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet H A Kaulbach, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut F A Jackson, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut B G Price to be capt, on augmentation. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts :—J C Hartley, vice B G Price; R S May, on augmentation.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt and Brevet Major H Y Beale to be major, vice F J D Lugard, C B, D C O, promoted lieut-col, on half-pay.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut E M Morris to be capt, vice C S Warwick, seconded; Second Lieut T B Harris to be lieut, vice E M Morris; Second Lieut W E Scafe, from 3rd batt to be second lieut, vice T B Harris.

The Suffolk Regiment—Second Lieut G P Newstead to be lieut, vice H E Olivey, seconded.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt C B Little to be major, vice E M Poynton, retired; Lieut A O Cockayne Cust to be capt, vice C B Little.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut T A Headlam to be adjt, vice Capt Haggard, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut L A North to be capt, in succession to Maj M S and Staunell, who holds a Staff appointment; Second Lieut A H Leggett to be lieut, vice L A North.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut R B Barker to be capt, vice L L Reid, retired.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut D E Cayley to be capt, vice E N L Brook, seconded. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts :—R A C L Leggett, vice D E Cayley; G E Lee, vice R E L Townsend, seconded.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt F St Duthus Skinner is seconded for service on the Staff. To be second lieuts :—Second Lieut R B Otter-Barry, from 3rd King's (Shropshire Light Inf) vice C H Campbell, transferred to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Gentleman Cadet A B Wilkie, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, in succession to Lieut T F M Wisden, prom.

The Hampshire Regiment—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service on the Staff:—Capts G H Nicholson and F H G Playfair, supernumerary Capt M de Montmorency to be capt, vice F H G Playfair; Lieut E Harland resigns the appointment of adj.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt I Kirkpatrick is seconded for service on the Staff. The notification in the "Gazette" of July 11, 1899, relative to Capt R M Ovens is canc. Lieut G N Deans to be adj, vice Capt R M Ovens, who has vacated that appointment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. R. P. K. Betty to be capt., in succession to Major G D R Williams, adj. 3rd Welsh Regt; Second Lieut W B Thornton to be lieut, vice W R P K Betty; Lieut R J Collins, from 8th Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be second lieut, vice W B Thornton.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Capt P H Rogers is seconded for service as an aid of Indian Volunteers; Lieut G G Otley to be capt, vice C J Harris, seconded; Second Lieut R W S Stanton to be lieut, vice G G Otley.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. R. R. Gubbins to be capt., vice G C Benson, seconded; Second Lieut. E. R. M. English to be lieut., vice R. R. Gubbins.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. G G. Grover resigns his commission.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut. R. E. Reade (University candidate), from 4th Volunteer batt. the Suffolk Regt, to be second lieut. vice H. H. Howard, dec.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Supernumerary Capt G C Feilden to be capt, in succession to Major G R Tod, adj of Volunteers.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H Harding Mathias, C B, aide-de-camp to the Queen, is placed on half-pay; Second Lieut W W MacGregor to be lieut, vice C J Simpson, seconded.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Second Lieut A D Macpherson to be lieut, vice G C M Sorel-Cameron, prom.

The Rifle Brigade The (Prince Consort's Own)—Major the Hon E R Bateman-Hanbury retires on ret pay; Capt and Brevet Major A V Jenner, D S O, to be major, vice the Hon E R Bateman-Hanbury.

Army Service Corps—The undermentioned cants to be majors, to complete establishment:—E A Bramhall, E R O Ludlow, Capt A R L Hayward is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Capt A R O Atkins to be adj, vice Capt E Studdert, who has resigned that appointment.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col W J Charlton to be col, vice T O'Farrell, M D, prom; Lieut-Col G T Langridge retires on ret pay.

Staff—Major C G Morrison, 1st Dragoons, to be a dep-assist adj-gen, vice Major J E Lindley, 1st Dragoons, who has vacated that appointment.

Ordnance Factories—Capt F T Fisher, R A, to be assist supt, Royal Carriage Factory.

Unattached List—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieuts., with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—J Peters, R L C Sweeny.

Army Ordnance Department—Major L T Pease, R M A, from an assist insp, to be an insp, vice Major H C L Holden, R A, appointed supt, Royal Gunpowder Factory; Capt J H Mansel, R A, to be an assist insp, vice Major L T Pease, R M A.

Army Pay Department—Lieut-Col W L Brockman, Staff paymr, is placed on ret pay; Major W C Minchin, paymr, to be Staff paymr, vice Lieut-Col W L Brockman; Capt G L Jennings-Bramly, from 6th Dragoons, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept, retaining his substantive rank.

Brevet—The undermentioned lieut-cols to be cols:—A W C Bell, Indian Staff Corps; C P Ridley, the Manchester Regt.

Memoranda—Col E Eyre-Williams, half-pay, is placed on ret pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F G A Wiehe, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Capt A H Morris, D S O, the Royal Irish Regt, is granted the temporary rank of major, while acting as commissioner and commandant in the northern territories of the Gold Coast; Capt J H de A de M F Strat-ford, half-pay, retires on ret pay; Lieut F B Young, the Cheshire Regt, is granted the temporary rank of capt while employed with the British Central Africa Rifles; Subadar Farid Khan, ret pay, Ceylon-Mauritius bat. Royal Art, is granted the honorary rank of subadar-major.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—Second Lieut A C Lowe to be lieut.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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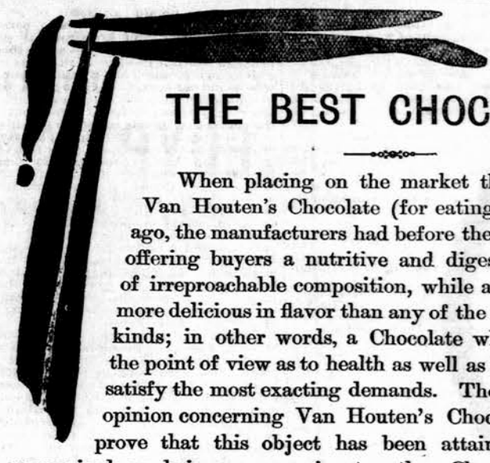

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
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Toilet "Lanoline"
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARDMATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members. Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton," Whiskey Merchants, London.

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ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 10,50,00,000
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of acfete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

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WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN. CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Lanola Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE. Rs. 45 per 1000.

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These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means lots of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack and clinch. Try them.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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(the Original),

Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil: the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE. GEORGE GOULET,

EXTRA QUALITY EXTRA DRY.

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"ROYAL TARTANS,"
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DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots n the face it i undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION)

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Made From

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In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

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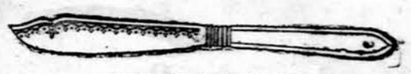
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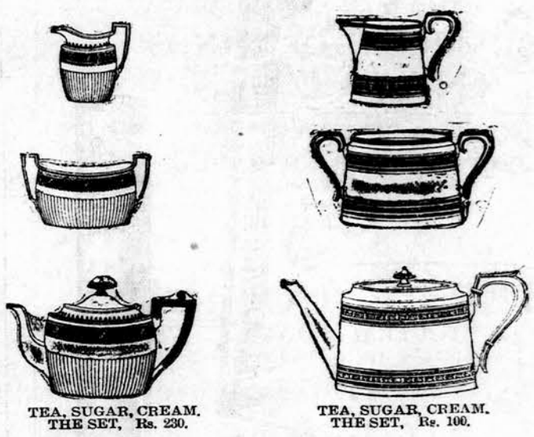
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Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

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In concentrated drops.
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Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
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